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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Understood.

Within the dewy morning's hush
There sung a mellow-throated thrush,
And drop by drop the honeyed tone
Fell on white stars of bloom alone.

I know not did the flowers below
Hear all his secret; yet aglow
With dawn the daisy turned her eye
To greet the daytime in the sky.

Then came two lovers hand in hand
On journey toward love's promised land;
And bird and blossom, light and tone
Were understood by them alone.
—Eugene Field in Chicago Record.

Won Back by an Accident.

The sun was going down behind the Bishop's Wood in a blaze of blood-red splendor which lit up the western half with a strange lurid glow like the reflection of some vast conflagration and blotted out the brilliant coloring of the landscape in a dead neutral tint of gray. It would not be dark, however, for nearly an hour to come.

"It looks as if the Bishop's Wood were all on fire," thought a girl who was seated on a style on the border of Bloxover Wood, a wide expanse of copse and woodland stretching across the sloping hills to the east of the valley, with almost as broad a sweep as that of the Bishop's Wood on the steeper slopes which walled in the western horizon. She was a slender, graceful girl, with soft, confiding blue eyes and a delicate flower-like complexion, and with a piquant suggestiveness of expression. She was attired in a smart covert coat of melton cloth over a salmon and white striped cotton skirt—expressive at once of the prescience of autumn and regret for the summer which was past. On her head was a little sailor hat with salmon ribbons. Her well-gloved dainty little hand was toying with a light ground-ash walking-stick.

She turned towards the man who was leaning against the stile, quite close to her, gazing into her face; and with the very action the soft eyes became hard, and the pretty mouth set in an expression that was far from pleasing.

"The fact is, Jack," she said, with a laugh that was all bitter, "I am not worthy of you. I don't love you as you love me. I love you just enough to be miserable without you, but not enough to be miserable with you. It's all that wretched money. You see, you have never known what it is to be really poor, and I have. Your income, which makes you so comfortable as a bachelor, would mean more penury if you married a penniless girl like me, and, oh, Jack, you can have no idea how heartsick I am of counting shillings as other people count pounds, and wondering how on earth we are going to make ends meet from month to month."

"But surely money alone will not bring you happiness! Look at the many rich unloved and unloving women whom we see around us. Do they find that diamonds bring them any consolation for want of love? Isn't it better to live on a smaller income with the one you love than starve for want of love with riches all around you? Love must be better than money."

"Yes, Jack," replied the girl, half tenderly, but still with bitterness, "if love were all. Or if we lived in a Garden of Eden, where costumes might be had for the picking and house rent was a thing unknown. But as it is, it is easier to live with money alone in a big house than with love alone in a small one. All that talk about love in a cottage is really nonsense, you know. Love will not stay in a small house. He is cramped and frozen by his environment, and the result is jars and at last rows. And then one day love flies out of the window and does not return."

"Do people never quarrel in big houses?" inquired Jack in a low voice, which was shaken with emotion.

"Yes. But there is plenty of space and they have their own rooms and need not meet until the clouds have passed away. But in a small house they must meet, or leave it, and—Jack, can two human beings sit together without saying a word, and if both think they have a grievance, can they keep their tongues off it?"

"All this is too modern for me," replied Jack moodily. "I can't analyze and predict what would happen if we quarrelled. I only know that I should be perfectly happy in a small house with the woman I love, and I think two people who love one another truly ought to be able to live happily on eight hundred a year without quarrelling because it is not eight thousand."

Certainly Jack Holford was not at all modern or else he would have understood that to a girl like Maud Seymour, who had known poverty in its most trying form all the days of her life, the chance of catching a millionaire like Cecil Higgins was an almost irresistible temptation. If Mr. Higgins had not appeared on the scene, or if he had not openly shown his admiration for her and pointedly expressed it to their hostess, Lady Sciva, who, of course, had passed it on to Maud "in confidence," matters would have been different. Then she would have been content to give her hand where she had bestowed her heart, and happiness might have followed the marriage. But now her mental equilibrium had been upset. She dreamt of jewels in heaps and gold in streams—she who had been obliged to sell her one bracelet of any real value in order to provide herself with some ready money for her visit, and whose ornaments were in consequence quite modest in their simplicity. She knew that by a single word she could cover herself almost from head to foot with priceless diamonds. Had not Mr. Higgins talked hourly—and not perhaps with overmuch good taste—of a certain riviere of diamonds which he had bought at a fabulous sum at the sale of some Russian princess, and which he intended as his first present to his future bride, when he had found her? And had not every one except Jack Holford at once looked at Maud Seymour as much as to say: "Thou art the woman?" It was enough to turn the head of any girl: and so it is not surprising that Maud Seymour's brain had not proved superior to the intoxicating influence to which she was exposed.

All that she had to do was to say "No" to Jack at the right moment and then "Yes" to Mr. Higgins. Could anything be more easy? A little firmness, a little common sense and the thing was done. Then farewell forever to poverty. Moreover, she would put the case so sensibly to Jack that he would quite understand and agree that she was acting for the best.

But when the thing was done, and Jack had not taken it sensibly—had gone away, on the contrary, with anger and despair painted on his pallid cheeks, leaving behind him, moreover, the smart of several home-truths which he had planted in her self-esteem—the outlook did not seem so decked with roseate hues as it had appeared in anticipation.

On the following day two important events happened. Jack Holford, who had been summoned suddenly to town on important business—so Lady Sciva said, and, as hostess, of course, she ought to know—went away early in the morning—so early that only one or two early-rising men were about—and there was no general leave taking. In the afternoon Mr. Higgins, who was a big man with a great red face garnished with huge sandy whiskers, proposed to Miss Seymour in the library, where they found themselves "by accident," and was accepted.

So curiously constructed, however, is the feminine temperament that in the very hour of her triumph a sense of indescribable loathing for her accepted bridegroom came over her which not even the appearance of a magnificent diamond ring could remove. Therefore it was decidedly unfortunate that the happy fiance should have made overtures to seal the bargain with a kiss, though there was certainly nothing unusual or outrageous in such a desire under the circumstances.

That, however, Maud felt she could not endure. She was terribly afraid of offending him; but she knew that if he kissed her she must scream and struggle from pure physical repulsion. Another day it would be different, of course—her nerves would be more under control; and what was a kiss, after all? Was she not going to marry the man.

She put him off—how she could never remember—and as she did so she marvelled that he did not understand. He grumbled a good deal, but did not persist. The truth was that he did understand—that she did not really love him; that she was marrying him for his money, and that, but for his money, she would not have allowed him to touch even the tips of her fingers. But he wanted her, and he was prepared to humor her so that he might obtain her. Of course, when they were securely married, he would stand no more airs. But for the present—well, he knew that girls were like skittish horses—they would shy all across the road at anything or nothing.

The party broke up the next day, and, as the engaged couple were both returning to London, it was inevitable that they should return together. Inevitable, too, was it that he should kiss her at parting and promise to call the next day to be introduced to her mother. She forced herself not to shudder when he kissed her.

He was most punctual to his word on the following day, and it must be allowed that he played the ardent lover to perfection. He showed himself the very pink of politeness and respect to Mrs. Seymour, who was a little tow-haired woman, with big, doll-like blue eyes and an affected manner. She had been known as the pocket-Venus once, and if this circumstance was ever forgotten or ignored it was certainly not her fault.

Mr. Higgins brought a box of bonbons and a case containing the celebrated riviere. It was his view that no woman could resist the united seduction of sweets and diamonds. There, no doubt, he showed some knowledge of feminine character, but he would have exercised a wise discretion if he had not kissed his fiancee on his arrival. Nor was he altogether wise in his choice of topics of conversation.

"Do you remember that young Holford who was staying at Lady Seiva's?" he observed after a while.

"Yes," replied Maud Seymour, very slowly and deliberately, marvelling why he had introduced a name which it would have been better to avoid.

"Well, it seems that he has had an accident," continued Higgins, quite unconscious of any danger.

"An accident!" gasped Maud, becoming suddenly as pale as a sheet.

"Yes. I read an account of it in the papers. He was in a railway collision and——"

"Not dead!" with almost a shriek of agony—in total oblivion of her engagement.

"No, not dead," replied her fiance, staring at her curiously, "but very much mashed up. They say his sight is so injured that it is probable that he will never——"

But Maud had burst into wild hysterical sobbing, and it was long before she recovered even the appearance of calm.

All the while Mr. Higgins sat staring at her with the hard, unpitying expression of a man who compassionates himself too much to have any feeling for others.

"Then it seems that this is the man you really love?" he said at last, when the sobbing ceased.

Maud did not answer. Her silence and her bowed head were eloquent in themselves.

"Well, what are you going to do?" he continued.

Maud did not reply. She did not know. She did not seem to have sufficient command of her faculties to be able to evolve a plan; she drew a long quivering breath, and wiped her eyes miserably.

"Of course," he said, roughly, "you don't expect that after this our engagement is worth a straw?"

"No, no, no!" she cried eagerly—he had struck the right chord of her consciousness at last. "Of course not. I have behaved very badly, I know. You could never forgive me, I am sure—at least not now—but I was thinking that it is so terrible that he should be alone—wounded, helpless, blind—dependent on any chance nurse. If I could only go to him—"

"Then why in heaven's name, girl," cried Higgins, half wrathfully, half tenderly, "don't you go to him?"

And that was why, as poor Jack Holford lay moaning on his bed of anguish, he heard suddenly a voice which sounded in his ears like that of an angel of light, and as he listened to her assurance that whatever happened she was his now, if he would take her, vitality seemed to revive in him; and from that moment the case, as the doctor said, began to take a favorable turn, and his sight was saved after all.—London World.

Hearing Plants Grow.

The farmer who used to rouse his sons and daughters in the morning by calling out to them: "Wake up and hear the grass grow," little dreamed, perhaps, that the time would come when it would be among the possibilities actually to hear the growing of vegetation; but this sound may now be made audible to ordinary ears by means of the microphone. A wire is attached to a pencil by one end, the other is conducted to a drum covered with platinum foil of a special sort. This platinum is so arranged as to complete the circuit of a galvanic battery with an electric bell attachment. This bell is made to ring by the growing of the plant, and continues ringing while the growth covers the width of the strips in the platinum drum cover. If these stripes are arranged with spaces between, the bell is silent until the plant has grown over the space and even with the next strip. An apparatus of this sort if not hard to construct and would form a most interesting and instructive addition to scientific experiments in school or college classes.—New York Ledger.

Hereditary Artistic Talent.

The death of Mrs. Thornycroft in England calls attention to a remarkable instance of hereditary transmission of artistic talent in a family. She was herself a sculptress and a public exhibitor, and, until she was compelled by old age to give it up, was constantly employed by Queen Victoria at Windsor. She married a sculptor. Her son, Hamo Thorneycroft, is an Academician, and one of the most promising of the young English sculptors. His statue, "The Mower," was one of the best produced last year. Her two daughters, Theresa and Helen, are painters of more than ordinary talent, the latter's seascapes being especially well known. The other member of the family, Mr. John Thorneycroft, branched off from the pursuit of art, strictly speaking—he is a designer and builder of torpedo boats.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Close Resemblance.

"There are some points about your writings that much resemble Shakespeare" said the editor.

"Do you think so?" cried the delighted author, who had brought his contribution in with his own hand.

"Yes," the editor continued; "you employ almost the same punctuation marks."—Rockland(Me.)Tribune.

Conceded It.

Mrs. Peck- This paper says that a sea Captain says that in times of great disaster women are more cool than men.

Mr. N. Peck—I have seen instances of it.

"You? I'd like to know when."

"When they were getting married,"—Indianapolis Journal.

$120,000,000 LOST!

EIGHT MONTHS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

How the Business of the Country Is Beginning to Revive—Bennett Says We "Ought to Thank the Framers of the New Tariff."

The statement of our import and export trade for February is not encouraging, our exports being $3,600,000 less than in February, 1894. A year ago our February exports were $11,812,190 greater than our imports, but in February of the present year our imports were $2,017,809 greater than our exports. Taking the figures for the eight months ending February 28, 1894-5, we have the following:

EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 28.

	1894.	1895.
Domestic exports	$619,377,183	$549,660,640
Foreign imports	415,415,162	466,243,447
Excess of exports	$203,962,021	$83,416,193

This shows that during the eight months ending February 28, 1894, we exported almost $204,000,000 worth of goods more than we imported, but during the corresponding eight months of the current fiscal year our exports were only $83,416,193 more than our imports, showing a loss of $120,500,000 in excess of exports. Next, comparing separately the exports and imports for the eight months, we have the following showing:

EXPORTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING

February 28.	Value.
1894	$619,377,183
1895	549,660,640
Decrease	$69,716,543

IMPORTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING

February 28.	Value.
1895	$466,243,447
1894	415,415,162
Increase	$50,828,285

From this it is plain that our exports during the current year for eight months decreased by $69,716,543, while our imports for the same period have decreased by $50,828,285. In this connection it is interesting to quote the following from the New York Herald:

"There could be no better proof that the business of the country is beginning to revive than this increase of the import trade. From several quarters come well founded reports of a decided increase also in the exportations of American manufactured goods, for which the manufacturers ought to thank the framers of the new tariff."

The economist of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's paper will be gratified at the revival in the increase of our import trade, but the "decided increase also in the exportations of American manufactured goods" is problematical, when we find a loss of exports amounting to almost $70,000,000, "for which the manufacturers ought to thank the framers of the new tariff."

Pulitzer for Protection.

We are pleased to note that the New York World is beginning to realize the necessity for protection in the United States. Referring to recent matrimonial events, it said:

"But is it not about time that we should take steps for future protection? How far is this thing to go? How much of the wealth of the country is in the hands of our heiresses? How many noblemen are there in Europe with genuine titles but with limited means? How much of our wealth will be left after all these noblemen have discovered the opportunity offered them by our title-worshiping society?"

If the World is afraid that the wealth of our heiresses will leave us through matrimonial alliances and thinks that it is "about time that we should take steps for future protection," what about the bank accounts of our business men and of our wage-earners—those who endeavor to put by some little savings as the result of their toil and industry? Are they not equally as much entitled to "future protection?" Why should the wage-earners, whom the World always professes to befriend, be deprived of a portion, if not all, of their earnings through the foreign alliances and entanglements entered upon by our un-American administration, which the World helped to elect, for the benefit of foreign labor, of foreign manufacturers and of foreign industries? It is time that the World began to look after the welfare of the masses of our people more materially than by giving them free bread. It should not merely develop into a "title worshiping" sheet, seeking only "for future protection" for the bank accounts of American heiresses, but it should be careful of the smaller bank accounts of the wives and daughters of labor.

THE MULE MARKET.

Farmers and Teamsters Losing Money Under Democratic Administration.

Farmers who own Jacks and Jennies will be interested in a study of the Government mule report which was issued by the Department of Agriculture last month. There was 2,333,108 mules in the United States at the beginning of 1895, as compared with 2,314,699 mules in January, 1892, showing an increase of 18,409 mules within three years. This is a gain of less than one per cent., and so small that it should not in any way affect the price of mules. But comparing further the value of mules on the farm, we find it to have been as follows;

	Value per head.
January, 1892	$75.55
January, 1895	47.55
Loss	$28.00

It seems that mules which were worth $75.55 each at the beginning of 1892 in the time of McKinley protection were worth only $47.55 a head at the beginning of the present year under Gorman free trade, the loss to farmers and others being $28 upon each and every mule which they owned. Applying these average values to the total number of mules we get at the entire values at each period, as follows:

	Total value of mules.
January, 1892	$174,882,070
January, 1895	110,927,834
Total loss	$63,954,236

Farmers, teamsters and mule owners generally can see that they have lost almost $64,000,000 through the depreciation in the value of mules since our good protection times when the McKinley tariff act was in force. This is a little extraordinary, because under the new tariff we were promised a larger demand for all American products from the markets of the world that were to be opened to us as soon as the McKinley tariff was abolished. Unfortunately, this seems to be another instance where foreign buyers have failed to keep their part of the agreement that was promised for them by our free trade falsifiers.

Cheap Goods Come High to Idle Men With No Money to Buy.

Farmers Are Interested.

Mr. David Bingham, the veteran grain exporter, said that the grain export trade was in about the same condition as a year ago, and that was unsatisfactory, and promised to remain so, with little prospect of improvement this crop year either in demand or prices. Mr. H. O. Armour, whose concern is recognized as the largest packers in the country and does the largest domestic trade in hog as well as beef products, said that trade is not as good, has not been and does not promise to be as good as last year, owing to the general industrial and agricultural depression and the consequent inability of laboring people and farmers to buy the usual amount of goods in their line, of which consumption is less than during the panic year of 1893.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Will Blow in 1897.

When President Cleveland was inaugurated two years ago Duffy Bros., silk manufacturers of this village, muzzled their factory whistle and it has not blown since, the working people going to and from their work without its melodious sound. The whistle will be again blown in 1897 with the inauguration of a Republican President and good old times.—Fort Plain (N. Y.) Free Press.

More Money Goes Abroad.

The quantity of cement received through the New York custom house under the first five months' operation of the Gorman tariff was 162,111,463 pounds as compared with 123,672,962 pounds received during the corresponding five months a year earlier.

BISMARCKIAN CHRONOLOGY.

History of the Iron Chancellor in Brief Paragraphic Form.

Given in brief paragraphic form, Bismarck's history may be given as follows:

1815, April 1—Bismarck born.
1832—Entered Gottingen.
1833—Entered University of Berlin.
1835—Admitted to the bar.
1847—Attended first united diet at Berlin as a nobility delegate.
1849—Urged increased powers for the monarchy.
1851—Appointed Prussian Ambassador to the Germanic diet.
1859—Sent to St. Petersburg as Prussian Ambassador.
1862—Ambassador at Paris.
1862—Appointed Prime Minister.
1865—Promoted to the rank of Count.
1866—Concluded an alliance with Italy and declared war against Austria.
1867—After defeat of Austria was made Chancellor.
1870—Met France's declaration of war and crushed the Empire.
1871—Dictated the treaty of Frankfort May 10, by which Alsace and part of Lorraine were ceded to Prussia, including the indemnity of $1,000,000,000. Promoted to the rank of Prince.
1872—Expelled the Jesuits from Prussia.
1890—Resigned the Chancellorship.
1895, April 1—Eightieth anniversary of his birthday celebrated.

NEW FOOD FOR MULES.

They Have a Sweet Tooth and Thrive on Molasses.

The Louisiana Planter advises the cane growers of the State to feed molasses to their stock—their mules especially. A shallow through, so placed that the mules can resort to it whenever they feel molasses-hungry, is recommended. The newspaper says: In ordinary plantation work mules will consume fifteen pounds or more of grain per day, and the great cost of this, where it has to be bought, quickly suggests the utilization of home products if it can be done successfully. Three or four pounds of molasses per day, five or six pounds of grain per day, and an unlimited supply of excellent hay have been found thus far this season to replace the customary rations.

A CRISIS IN SCANDINAVIA.

The Situation in Norway and Sweden Very Serious.

An open rupture of the relations between Norway and Sweden is imminent. In connection therewith it is reported in Berlin that should the two kingdoms resort to

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

force, Emperor William would take up arms rather than permit the threatened interference of Russia. He is said to have promised King Oscar as much.

Russia's attitude to the conflict is in doubt, but as usual she is suspected of designs upon Norway.

The estimates to the Storthing have been published, and have caused much comment. They gave fresh impetus to the wild rumors of an impending war between Norway and Sweden. The estimates far exceed any previous sums required. The sum of $1,000,000 is to be voted to construct ironclads. In addition, large credits were asked for the purchase of munitions of war and for the completion of the forts of Toneberg Harbor.

Norway and Sweden are matched, not mated. The union of the kingdoms never was thorough, and of late years the ties which bind them have galled Norway. The apparent cause of the present differences, which threaten to bring on war, is Norway's demand for separate consuls. The real cause is an unconquerable desire for independence. Under the present system of government the foreign relations are controlled by a Swede. A Norwegian may hold any Cabinet office, except that of Foreign Minister. As Norway has extensive shipping interests she wants a share in the management of the Foreign Office and demands that a Norwegian consul be sent to every consular port. It was reported that King Oscar had virtually proposed to gratify these desires, but he has refused to submit to dictation by the Norwegian Radicals in regard to reorganizing the Council of State.

TWO BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

Six Persons Killed in an Accident in Wheeling, W. Va.

A few minutes past 8 o'clock a. m. the two five-story buildings, 1220 and 1222 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va., occupied by T. T. Hutchisson & Co., wholesale hardware and saddlery dealers, and W. H. Chapman & Sons, wholesale painters' and builders' supplies, collapsed, burying ten men beneath the ruins. The debris took fire from a natural gas leak, and, a dense cloud of smoke arising, the efforts of the rescuers were greatly impeded.

The dead are: Father F. H. Parke, Vicar-General of West Virginia Diocese and chaplain of Mt. Dechantel, the Catholic seminary at Wheeling. Benjamin Pritchard, carriage builder, of Buckhannon, W. Va.; Robert Wincher, employe of Hutchisson & Co.; Eugene Birch, employe of Hutchisson & Co.; Michael Horan, employe of Hutchisson & Co.; Harry Cowl, Western Union messenger boy.

The injured are: T. T. Hutchisson, member of the hardware house of Hutchisson & Co., two ribs broken and head cut; M. J. Ford, employe of Hutchisson & Co., slightly bruised and cut; O. E. Williams, carpenter, head cut and severely bruised about body; G. W. Clifton, carpenter.

The cause of the collapse was the defective construction of the Hutchisson building, which was condemned two years ago. At the hour mentioned the employes in Hutchisson's heard an ominous cracking, and without further warning the alley wall fell, carrying with it the entire structures of both buildings. Only the rear wall remained standing.

A general alarm brought the Fire Department to the scene. Blinded and suffocated by the dense smoke, the firemen worked heroically, and in about two hours the first victim was rescued. He was M. J. Ford, who was comparatively uninjured. He was lying directly across Benjamin Pritchard, who was dead. A medical examination showed that he had been killed by being crushed about the chest. No more bodies were found until 6.30 o'clock p. m., when the body of Father Parke was taken out of the debris.

The fire gained so that the firemen first had to give their entire attention to subduing it. After twelve hours' hard work they got the flames under control. Both buildings, together with the stocks, are a total loss. When the first wall fell it broke off clear down to the foundation, and not one stone was left upon another. Altogether the loss will amount to over $200,000.

Father Parke, who was the oldest Catholic priest in West Virginia, was not in either of the buildings, but was walking up the alley when the crash came. Harry Cowl, the messenger boy, was also killed in the alley while returning from a call.

FROM THE REINA REGENTE.

A Bottle Containing a Hopeless Message Washed Ashore.

A bottle has been washed ashore at Riva Della, containing the following note written in pencil: "March 10, nine o'clock, evening—No hope of being saved; twelve miles from Bajo Aceiteras. (Signed) Segond, cruiser Reina Regente."

The Spanish Government has announced that it will assist the families of the officers and men lost on the Reina Regente.

The Official Gazette, Madrid, appeared with a black border, and contained a formal announcement of the loss of the cruiser Reina Regente, with an expression of the deep sorrow felt by the Queen Regent and the Government over the disaster.

Japan Seizes a British Steamer.

A despatch from Shanghai, China, says that Japan has seized the British steamer Yiksang, with a quarter of a million cartridges, near Taku. The Yiksang's cargo was shipped from there by a respectable firm as bamboo and steel, and was accepted by the owners of the vessel in good faith.

Oscar Wilde Tabooed.

By order of the Librarian the works of Oscar Wilde—poems, stories and plays—were withdrawn from the St. Louis Public Library. The action of the Librarian is backed up by the approval of the Board of Directors.

The writings of Oscar Wilde in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library have been removed from the shelves by order of the library trustees, and the name of the author has been erased from the library catalogue.

England Recognizes Hawaii.

Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, said that the Republic of Hawaii has been recognized by Great Britain.

Corpse for a Target.

The Kraeg-Jorgansen army rifle was tested publicly a second time on the Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) target range. The firing was at a distance from 1000 to 5000 yards. Fully half the garrison and many people from Leavenworth were present to witness the possibilities of the rifle. At 1000 yards a bullet went through nearly thirty-six inches of solid oak without being misshapen in the least, and at 2000 yards an inch steel plate was penetrated. At 1500 yards a missile passed through a human cadaver.

Coining the Gold.

The greater part of the $42,000,000 of gold bullion held by the United States Treasury is to be coined.

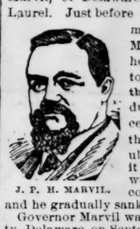
GOVERNOR MARVIL DEAD

Delaware's Republican Executive Succeeded by Watson, a Democrat.

A COMPLICATED STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Speaker of the Senate Takes the Gubernatorial Chair, There Being No Lieutenant-Governor---Sketch of the Career of the Late Occupant of the Seat ---His Successor Inaugurated.

After an illness that had lasted for several months, Governor Joshua Perkins Hopkins Marvil, of Delaware, died at his home in Laurel. Just before his inauguration a few months before Governor Marvil was stricken with heart trouble, and was too ill to take any part in the ceremonies of his induction into office. Recently he rallied and there were hopes of his ultimate recovery. When it was thought that he was on the road to recovery erysipelas set in and he gradually sank.



J. P. H. MARVIL.

Governor Marvil was born in Sussex County, Delaware, on September 3, 1835, and came of an old Delaware family. He was brought up on a farm, and his opportunities to acquire an education were meagre. In early manhood he became a sailor, and later a boatbuilder. When he was twenty-eight years old he began the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1870 he became interested in the manufacture of baskets and crates for fruit, and built extensive works at Laurel, which have an annual output of two million baskets. Governor Marvil had taken an active interest in Delaware Republican politics for many years, but was never a candidate for office until he was nominated for Governor by his party in August last. His term of office would have expired January 1, 1899.

By the death of the Republican Executive William P. Watson, Speaker of the Senate, who is a Democrat, becomes acting Governor. By the elevation of Mr. Watson to the Gubernatorial chair the Senate of the State becomes a tie, four Republicans and four Democrats. Mr. Watson will not serve out Governor Marvil's unexpired term, but will act as the Chief Executive of the State until the next general election in November, 1896.

What effect the death of Governor Marvil will have upon the United States Senate contest being waged in the Legislature between Higgins and Addicks is difficult to forecast. If the Legislature of the State fails to elect the acting Governor of the State can nominate a Senator, but the United States Senate has decided against admitting such Senators.

One of the last official acts of Governor Marvil was to appoint James D. Spicer, a young man in whom he taken a great interest, State Librarian, but when Secretary of State Smithers brought the commission for his signature, the Governor was unable to sign it. More than a dozen offices were left vacant in this way.

Watson Becomes Governor.

William T. Watson, Speaker of the State Senate, took the oath of office of Governor of Delaware in the Senate at 12.30 o'clock p. m. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Marvil. The oath was administered by Chancellor Wolcott. Watson will still be a Senator, but will not act. William T. Records was chosen Speaker pro tempore of the Senate.

DR. LANSING APOLOGIZES.

He Formally Retracts His Charges Against President Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. I. J. Lansing, at the Methodist Conference in Salem, Mass., created a sensation by declaring that President Cleveland was a drunkard and that he could prove it. The speech was published in various newspapers and the President thought it proper to deny, in the most public manner possible, the charge of habitual inebriety which was brought against him. The President's statement covers every particular instance of intoxication alleged by the Rev. Dr. Lansing. One and all, the charges of the clergyman are denounced by Mr. Cleveland as "wholesale lies and calumnies, not less stupid than they are cruel and wicked." This denial refers not only to the alleged occurrence at the time of the great naval parade, and to the banquet at which, according to Dr. Lansing, Mr. Cleveland was "brilliantly drunk at 10 o'clock, at 12 considerably more so, and at 3 o'clock in the morning very drunk," but also to the other occasions mentioned by the clergyman as affording proof of the President's frequent departure from the restraints of perfect self-control and the limits of sobriety.

At the Chamber of Commerce dinner on November 15, 1892, one of the occasions referred to by Rev. Dr. Lansing, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew sat near Mr. Cleveland. "I can say," reports Dr. Depew, "that he was absolutely sober and in full command of his faculties." At the Reform Club on December 10, 1892, the Hon. Frederic R. Coudert sat next, or almost next to the President. "From first to last," says Mr. Coudert, "he conducted himself as a gentleman, and in a manner befitting his high office. To say that he was the worse for drink is to utter a falsehood."

Now in corroboration of these gentlemen the Rev. Dr. Lansing has issued a letter of retraction, in which he says:

"To the Press:

"My allusion made in a temperance address at Salem on Thursday, April 4, to the drinking habits of the President of the United States was based partly on common report and partly on the testimony of eyewitnesses. From various and independent sources, which I believed to be wholly reliable, I have been informed that the President had been seen on different occasions, and in the presence of many persons, in an intoxicated condition. From the circumstantial and detailed character of these statements I supposed there was no doubt as to the facts alleged. I must, therefore, say that if my statement reproducing such testimony is not in harmony with facts, I regret having made it. I could have neither desire nor motive for saying anything unkind or uncharitable of the President or of any party whatsoever. This case being one of conflict of testimony between witnesses of equal credibility I cannot decide, and, since I have no personal knowledge apart from the testimony, I withdraw the statement and tender apologetic and sincere regrets to the President of the United State and to the public. I. J. LANSING."

Lives on a Letter-Chain.

A New York man some time since started a letter-chain to relieve his financial distress. Since then he has invested in some elegant clothes and moved into a handsome flat.

Condition of Ohio's Early Crops.

The first official crop bulletin of the year for Ohio shows the condition of wheat on April 1 to have been 85 per cent, of the average; barley, 83; rye, 85, and fruits, 74. There is 10,500,000 bushels of last year's grain in producers' hands.

Rainmaking in the West.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has ordered three more specially constructed cars with which to continue the rainmaking experiments of Clayton B. Jewell in the arid belt of the West.

Boston Second in Foreign Commerce.

The Port of Boston claims to rank next to New York in the value of its foreign commerce. During 1894 its exports amounted to $84,656,636, and its imports to $53,398,848.

Abolishing Indian Tribes.

A commission has been appointed to negotiate with the five tribes of the Indian Nation for the abolition of their tribal organization.

Kissing the Bible in Oaths Abolished.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, notified the House of his approval of the bill abolishing the kissing of the Bible in the administration of oaths.

KILLED AT A BANK'S DOOR.

Cashier Sanford Shot at Covington, Ky. by State Senator Goebel.

State Senator W. P. Goebel shot and killed Cashier John Sanford of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank in front of the First National Bank, Covington, Ky.

Senator Goebel, accompanied by Attorney-General Hendricks, of Kentucky, and Frank Helm, President of the First National Bank, was going into the bank. When they reached the door Sanford stood there. He shook hands with Hendricks, using his left hand. Then he asked Goebel if he wrote a newspaper article attacking him. Goebel answered:

"I did."

Immediately Sanford pulled out a pistol and fired, the ball passing through Goebel's trousers. Quick as a flash Goebel pulled his revolver and also fired. To do so he had to thrust the pistol beneath Mr. Helm's chin. The ball crashed through Sanford's forehead and he fell in the doorway of the bank fatally wounded. Mr. Helm's chin was badly burned with powder.

Great confusion followed. Senator Goebel walked to the station house and addressing the Lieutenant in charge, said: "I wish to surrender myself. I have shot and killed John Sanford."

The homicide grows out of a business and political feud of several years' standing, and was not a surprise. Both men were from among Kentucky's foremost citizens, being leaders in politics, business and society. Not since the famous Goodloe-Swope affair at Lexington, in which both of those distinguished men died, has so deplorable a tragedy occurred.

Goebel is unmarried and Sanford leaves a widow, a sister of the famous Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, and several children, one a grown son, from whom more trouble was feared.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Announcement from Germany of a Discovery by a New York Physician.

From Germany comes the first official news of an American discovery said to cure the most dreaded of diseases, consumption and cancer. Consul-General De Kay, at Berlin, in a report to the State Department at Washington, says the discovery, which was announced late in March in a trustworthy medical weekly in Germany, is likely to receive considerable attention at the coming medical congress in Munich. The discovery was made by Dr. Louis Waldstein, of New York, a brother of the famous archaeologist, Dr. Charles Waldstein. The new treatment, the report says, "consists of injecting minute doses of pilocarpine until the lymphatic system is stimulated and the white corpuscles of the blood overcome the poisonous particles which produce disease." Dr. Waldstein's researches have gone to the fountain whence these healthful white corpuscles spring, and by enlivening their action and productiveness he restores the condition of the blood and destroys poisonous germs.

Dr. Louis Waldstein, who is referred to in the above despatch, is a well-known New York physician. Dr. Waldstein was born in New York City, the son of an optician, and he took his medical degree at Heidelberg in 1879.

10,000 SPURIOUS STAMPS.

Secret-Service Men in Chicago Unearth a Big Postal Swindle.

United States Secret Service operatives in Chicago and Washington have unearthed probably the most unique and at the same time important swindle ever perpetrated upon any Government.

It is believed thousands of dollars have been secured by a gang of skilled counterfeiters, who have reproduced with wonderful skill and accuracy the pink two-cent stamp of commerce.

Whether the counterfeiters have accomplices in dishonest postmasters is not known. It is thought the country is flooded from New York to San Francisco with these spurious stamps, and the United States has been carrying millions of letters from which not one cent of revenue was received.

Chicago apparently has been the headquarters of the gang, and its product has been shipped to distributing agents through the express companies.

Captain Stuart, of the Postal Inspectors Department, and Captain Porter, of the United States Secret Service Bureau, called at the Wells, Fargo office, Chicago. They were taken to the store room, and there found an oblong package looking like a big roll of music. It contained 10,000 of the counterfeit stamps.

BOTH EYES POP OUT.

A Strange Calamity Overtakes a California Business Man.

S. G. Miller, the Secretary of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Board of Fire Underwriters, felt a sudden pain back of his eyes the other day.

He pushed with both hands on his eyeballs to ease the frightful pain, and blood began to ooze from his eyelids and then the eyeballs were suddenly protruded to the furthest limits of the muscles and nerves holding them, presenting an awful appearance.

When found he was perfectly rigid, the eyes sticking out of their sockets an inch or more, and he was uttering the most heart-rending cries. The case has puzzled the doctors greatly, a number of theories being advanced, but none so far has been accepted as proved.

A fracture of some blood vessel back of the eyes is probably the cause, but why this was brought about or why it should have occurred simultaneously in each eye cavity is unexplained.

The eyes themselves evidently lost all life at once, for not only was the sight completely lost, but the eyeballs rapidly showed signs of degeneration, and it became necessary to remove them.

Held Up a Treasury Wagon.

A despatch from Cripple Creek, Col., says that the overland Wells-Fargo treasury wagon from Grassy station was held up by two masked men and robbed. The robbers took all the valuables, together with the treasury box, bills of lading and way bills. They then fatally shot and beat the guard, Robert Emith. The treasury box is said to have contained $15,000. The robbers made off on two of the treasury wagon horses.

The Labor World.

Philadelphia motormen wear veils on windy days.

Throughout Finland women are regularly engaged in agricultural labor.

There is a balance of $1313.45 in the Treasury of the American Federation of Labor.

More than 200,000 men are employed in making shoes for Britannia's sons and daughters.

The broommakers of Illinois complain that the cheap brooms made at the Joliet Penitentiary are ruining their business.

The Globe Iron

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:35, A. M., and at 5:30 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Mail and steamer lines, and at Benton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Lakeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all inter m diate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER ROUTE.

The steamers Neuse and Newberne leave Elizabeth City daily except Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern, daily except Tuesday and Saturday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

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For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

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Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

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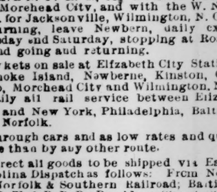
FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

☞ Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.



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Mathews St., near Poindexter.

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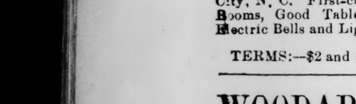

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK—AN OBJECT LESSON.

There is nothing truer than that political uncertainty is the bane of business. As soon as the result of the last Presidential election was known every banking house in the country began to curtail its credits; every manufacturing establishment commenced to decrease its production; every wholesale house threw up the breastworks of safe conservatism; retail establishments trimmed their sails for an expected storm, and capital generally resolved to take no risk until a definite economic policy was laid down.

All know what followed—the financial catastrophe, the closing of great mills, the suspension of hundreds of firms, the shrinkage in value by the hundred of millions of stocks and bonds; the enforced idleness of a vast industrial army of the best artisans in the world. Political uncertainty, which means ecouomic uncertainty, was responsible.

No change for the better took plaee until after last November, when, in the election of Representatives to Congress, the country went overwhelmingly Republican. But the improvement was comparatively slight. Capital was still timid. It looked ahead to the Spring elections, which have just taken place, and resolved to waite and see whether the country had returned to its sober senses—whether it had or had not resolutely made up its mind permanently to turn down the Democratic architects of industrial ruin.

The returns from every village, town, city and State have convinced business men and capitalists that the political revolution of last November has come to stay, and that it is safe to invest their money in long-deferred commercial undertakings. Uncertainty is giving place to certainty. Business men, to use a somewhat famous phrase, are beginning to "know where they are at."

What an object lesson it is for the conntry that Democratic victories are invariably attended by business depression, while on the heels of Republican electoral triumphs industrial revival follows quick and sure!

LET ALL THE CHILDREN BE EDUCATED.

We must educate the children. If the wisest do not govern the ignorant and degraded will, hence the necessity of conserving and lengthenig our public schools. The late General Assembly wisely added to the fund to this end. If we desire true greatness and genuine loyalty among the people we must begin with the youth. The average intellect must be quickened, kindled and guided at its very birth and sent forword without the loss of a day in the true path of life. In this way we may plant betimes the seeds of a true moral, social and political philosophy, which shall correct the levity, vanity and profligacy which unregulated liberty inevitably produce.

It may be a mere coincidence, but it is a peculiar one, that whenever the Democratic managers look over the field and discover that they have no earthly chance of electing their candidate they always begin to talk about "some good Southern man" for President. That is what they are doing now.

The late statement issued by the Treasury Department shows the excess of expenditures over receipts for 280 days of the current fiscal year amounts to $42,299,490. This makes it tolerably clear that the deficit for the year will reach nigh unto $60,000,000.

There is no excuse for harrassing the Democrats of the country by telling them that Grover Cleveland desires a third term. There is reason to believe that he knows when he has enough.

"Spring medicine" of the bitterest sort is being administered to the poor old Democracy in copious doses this season. It is about as agreeable to the patient as boneset tea is to a fever and ague sufferer.

"What does Rhode Island amount to, anyway?" is the query of a Democratic contemporary. She amounts to two United States Senatorial votes.

The latest advices from Venzuela indicate that little Republic does not propose to be bullied by Great Britian.

It is generally believed that there will be no more serious fighting between Japan and China.

The ex-Governor of Texas says his name is Hogg, just plain Hogg. As to his disposition, he is silent.

Politically there are not so many doubtful States as there used to be.

There were hail storms in several parts of the State on Sunday.

INFAMOUS AND FALLACIOUS.

Free Traders have their bad habit of endeavoring to create discontent among the working men. This is as infamous as it is fallacious. They all dwell on the advantages conferred by Protection upon employers, manufacturers and proprietors who pay wages, hoping thereby to excite the envy and hostility of employes. They do not mention the infinitely greater advantages enjoyed by those employed, conferred by this system.

As a class, the employers of labor in this country make no greater profits according to their capital invested than those of the Old World. Competition is active, and the ambition of our people is ever alert to seize upon every opportunity for increasing their wealth, and no industry is long allowed to return unusual profits, but this same spirit of competition which works to level the profits of employers also operates to promote higher wages for the employed. Stimulated by protection, it operates to set every man to work and results in competition for labor as well as for profits.

THE ASSIGNMENT LAW.

Already the great "fright" caused by the publication of and Democratic newspaper comments on the "Assignment Law" is passing away. The agitation, in the main, was more for political effect than any real fear of consequences. The decision of the Supreme Court clears away all cause of alarm. In snbstance, the Court decides that the Act is limited to conditional sales, assignments, mortgages and deeds in trust made to secure pre-existing debts and obligations, and that a mortgage growing out of the transaction itself and executed for a present consideration, do not come within the operation of the Act. As the law stands, its only effect is to prevent a person or firm from failing and making an assignment, prefering one class of creditors above another.

A contempory has a long editorial on "The Party of the Future." The parties of the past are Cleveland and Democracy.

A Card from Dr. Griggs.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ELIZABETH CITY.—Notice of the Sheriff of Pasquotank County calls for an election to be held on May 13th, to bond this town in the sum of $10,000 to cut out Tiber and Poindexter Creeks. Before we can vote intelligently on this question we would like to know how this is to be done. If by dredging you mean to cut large canals and throw the contents of the creeks to Summer and Fall suns to poison the atmosphere and be a manace to the health of the people of this town, as the Health Officer of this county and town I hereby enter my protest. If you mean simply to take off the points that obstruct the place and lay up where it requires it to hold the earth for drainage simply, it would not be so serious. But before so imprudent a step is taken should not the gentlemen who are the guardians of the peoples' health to be consulted, and should not what they propose to do be plainly, clearly, and distinctly set forth to the public that there might be no factious opposition. It is my duty as your Health Officer to set forth clearly the dangers you are likely to incur. This matter has been discussed by the physicians at home and experts from abroad. They all join in condemning the first proposition.

Respectfully,
W. W. GRIGGS, M. D.
Health Officer.

THE CARD OF DR. GRIGGS.

Editor of the CAROLINIAN:

My attention has been colled to the remarkable card of Dr. Griggs in last week's *Economist-Falcon*. He warns the people that if the contents of the creeks are exposed to the summer and fall suns, the atmosphere will be poisoned and the health of the city menaced. Inferentially he would apprehend no such danger, if they were exposed to winter and spring suns. Now if he and other physicians believe this and will so certify, undoubtedly the work will be done in winter and spring. But when we consider that several acres of swamp, with the same "contents" are already exposed in positions where they cannot thoroughly dry, and that these acres are exhaling malarial poison, it is a little strange, that exposing a little more of the same material and placing it where it will dry rapidly should add additional poison to the atmosphere.

Everybody admits that the two swamps which are proposed to be drained exhale malarial poison and make it unhealthy here. Everybody considers that to drain these swamps would decrease these exhalations and make it more healthy.

Everybody knows that the only way to drain these swamps is to cut canals through them. It follows, therefore, that that the health of the town can only be secured by voting for the bonds and having the canals cnt out.

Notwithstanding what Dr. Griggs or any other physician may say, every sensible man knows that to drain swamp lands in malarial sections of the country has a tendency to destroy the poison and improve the healthfulness.

The city needs draining. The swamps are unsightly and intolerable. They make a bad impression upon every stranger who visits our town. If he comes with a view of investment he walks over the town, looks at the swamps and concludes that the city is a grave yard. He goes back home and makes a report to this effect to his friends. The result is that immigration and capital are driven away. The people desire both eapital and immigration. The laborer wants the work which $10,000 will give him; the owner of real estate is determined that these eyesores shall be removed so that his property may enhance in value. A very large majority of the people will vote for the bonds.

Bourbonism, Feudalism, Old Fogyism and Crankism die hard, but they must die all the same; for the people of Elizabeth City, without regard to party or to race, are determined to keep step to the progressive march of civilization.

A CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1895.

It has been diffienlt to collect money from the governmeut ever since the Cleveland adminisiration came into power, and it is going to be more difficult than ever. It has been the policy of the Treasury to raise all sorts of obstacles to defer payment on government vouchers of all sorts. It was this policy that caused Senator Gorman to say on the floor of the Senate that if all proper demands on the government were paid there would be a defeit of not less than $100,000,000. At a Cabinet meeting held after the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Incomo tax cases, was fully digested it was decided that the calling of an extra session of Congress should be avoided, if possible; and the possibility of keeping money in the Treasury by delaying payments upon appropriations made by Congress was considered, It is not certain that even then that Congress will not have to be called together.

That the exemption of incomes from rents and state and muicipal bonds will cut off at least one half of the amount that would have been received from the income tax is admitted by everybody who knows anything about the subject. And not a few believe that the advice of eminent lawyers, based upon the failure of the Supreme Court to declare the law either constitutional or unconstitutional or unconstitutional, will result in the failure of thousands to pay the tax. Men who were loud in their praises of the tax are now bitterly opposed to it, because of the exemptions made by the Court. They say that these exemptions will defeat the principal object of those who advocated an income tax—the compelling of alien landlords to bear a fair share in supporting the government—and throw the principal burden of the tax upon business men, manufacturers and other large employers of labor.

The charge, openly made in Washington, that two of the four Justices of the Supreme Court who voted to sustain the constitutionality of the Income tax did so on a legal technicality and that in the absence of that technicality the vote would have stood 6 to 2 against the entire constitutionality of the entire law, instead of the clauses exempted, is not calculated to add to the popularity of the law, nor to the willingness of anybody to pay the tax.

Call for the Horse brand of Johnson's Magnetic Oil. It has no equal for the diseases of hgrses and cattle. $1 size 50 cts; 50 ct size 25 cts. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, imparing health, comfort aed happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimubant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of ar eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegeteble and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo. it will nouify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Cuto is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2 50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMIS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis

The Status of Justices of the Peace.

News and Observer.

An interesting question arose a few days ago touching the status of Justices of Peace, who might be appointed by the Governor to fill the places of those who, though they had been elected by the recent General Assembly, had yet failed to qualify on the 1st day of April, the day designated in the creating act for the beginning of the term.

It seems that some of the additional justices elected by the General Assembly have not qualified on the day mentioned. Therefore, at the request of Governor Carr, Attorney General Osborne handed him an opinion covering tho question of the Governor's right to remedy failure of those elected to qualify by appointment of others. He says:

I advise you that whenever the appointees of the last Legislature have failed to qualify by their own neglect it matters not for how long a time after April 1st, 1895, and still fail to do so, to appoint Justices of the Peace to the offices thus rendered vacant. If before your appointee should qualify, the appointee of the Legislature should take the oath before the Clerk of the Superior Court, my opinion is the appointee of the Legislature would have the better title; if your appointee should take the oath first, then he would have the better title. In case of the delay of the appointee of the Legislature to qualify is not due to his neglect, then your Excellency should not appoint.

Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharte, of N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results followed its use; that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubteely the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cases of 40 years' standing wher operations have failed have been cured by Japanese Pile Cure. W. W, Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

The liquor trafic is to-day the heaviest clog upon the progress, and the deepest disgrace upon the nineteenth century.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Tuesday, April 23, at 4 p. m., in the Y. M. C. Rooms. "The Temperance Hospital" will be the subject for the hour.

Some of the leading American banks are beginning to follow the footsteps of the leading railways, in requiring that every person in their employ shall totally abstain from drinking. This is no mere sentimental movement. Experience has convinced them that most of their losses through these employes have come about because of drinking in the commencement, and fast living in consequence of that. Sobriety is a sound business principle.

Very many people anxious to be advised in harmony with their appetites and weaknesses are now being persuaded that there are no deleterious effects from the use of wine, whiskey and beer, provided they are "pure." On this point a distinguished physician says:

If the use of intoxicating drinks is, on the whole, an evil to be combatted, the medical profession, as well as all temperance reformers, should never cease to make it plain that the evil lies in the alcohol in the liquors, and not in the aduiterations; that the unfortunate votary should not be allowed to deceive himself with the idea that if he drinks some peculiar brand, he can derive benefit, or at least escape injury. * * I do not assert that there are never harmful substances in our alcoholic liquors. I simply take the ground that, as compared with the alcohol, their injurious effect is absolutely insignificant, and this is true of the salicylic acid infrequently found in beer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Had Doctored 45 Yrs.

MRS. JANE MANUEL.

Vineland, Wis.

From the Winneconne, (Wis.,) *Local.*

"Another cure by Dr. Fenner's Medicines 'I was very much like my neighbor, Mrs. Care (a bad case of skin eruption heretofore reported as cured by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Salt Rheum Ointment), only the doctors called my disease Erysipelas for a number of years and it was afterwards pronounced by doctors to be Salt Rheum. At the age of 16 I was afflicted with it, and at the age of 20 I was so bad I could hardly walk.

I found no relief until I commenced taking Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and in three months I was enjoying good health after suffering more than 15 years.' A number of cures equally as wonderful by Dr. Fenner's Remedies will appear in this paper later."

Blood and Liver Dr. Fenner's Remedy and Never Fails. Nerve Tonic

It is a Sarsaparilla-Mandrake-Prince's Pine Alterative, Nerve Tonic and Restorative Compound.

CERTAIN AS THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Physics from blood, liver and tissues all worn-out particles and impurities, without weakening but strengthening instead, and **Restores the Nerves.**

Cures Headaches, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Breath, Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Dizziness, Scrofula, General Debility, etc. **Satisfaction Guaranteed. Sample free.**

Mother! Keep your child's stomach and bowels healthy with Dr. Fenner's Sennatoria. The best laxative and corrective known.

Dr. Fenner's Soothing Syrup.

Allays irritation and gives refreshing sleep.

Dr. Fenner's Worm Syrup. "Brought 150 worms from our child. Mrs Sherick, Elida, O."

Dr. Fenner's Family (Salt Rheum) Ointment. Best for skin eruptions, Piles, Sores, Cuts, etc.

Administratrix Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Charles Guirkin sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MRS. M. L. GUIRKIN.
April 12, 1895. Administratrix.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of Joseph Price and Nancy Price dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to their estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. M. PRICE,
April 6, 1895. Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Geo. W. James, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

F. F. JAMES,
April 4, 1895. Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Benj. W. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

F. W. F. DAVENPORT,
Adm'r of Benj. W. Davenport dec'd.
Feb. 26th, 1895.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Uriah Roughton, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EDWARD ROUGHTON,
Adm'r of Urish Roughton.
Feb. 25th, 1895.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right side and arm and had to give up work. I used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and plentifully, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON, 204 McManus St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment,** and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth.

Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.
Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Ream's Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence, absolutely pure and highly medicated. W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's sale of lands for taxes due County and State for 1893-4, the same having been levid upon according to law, and will be sold at the Court House door in Elizabeth City on the first Monday in May, 1895.

NIXONTON TOWNSHIP.

C. B. Brothers, 10 acres in Sand Hills, 150 acres known as Jackson land, adjoining Wm. Pailin and others, 6 acres in E. City Township adjoining J. B. Davis and others. Taxes $12.07, cost $1.85, total $13.92.

Nathan Gibson, sr., 15 acres in Sand Hills; taxes 84c, cost $1.85, total $2.69.

Jessie Sylvester, 9 acres in what is known as Sylvester Hook; taxes 84c, cost $1.85, total $2.69.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

Miles Bright; 1 Town lot, known as the Sawyer property, lying on Body Road. Tax, $1.34, cost, $1.85; total, $3.19

Henry Brown, col., 1 town lot in the Race track, on Gaskin street. Tax, $3.39; cost, $1.85; total, $5.24.

Cyntha Cartwright: 1 lot on Road street, known as the Selim Sutton lot. Tax, $1.69; cost, $1.85; total, $3.54.

Parker Overton: 1 acre of ground on Bland Lane. Tax, $2.84; cost, $1.85; total, $4.69.

Albert Overton: one-half acre of land in Prevor town. Tax, $4.47; cost, $1.85; total, $6.32.

Noah Perry: 1 lot on what is known as the John L. Sawyer property. Tax, $2 85; cost, $1 85; total, $4.70.

Mathew Scott: 1 lot on Pear Tree Road, adjoining Elisha Overton and others; 6 acres in Mt. Hermon township known as the Bowe land. Tax $2.25, cost $1.85; total, $4.10.

A. A. Small, agent for Ed. McMorine; 1 lot in or near Butt Town. Tax 86c, cost $1.85, total $2.71.

Rooks Turner; 1 lot on Boston Avenue. Tax $6.43, cost $1.85, total $8.28.

C. B. W. Gordon; 1 lot on Road street known as the Wilder lot. Tax $3.17, cost $1.85, total $5.02.

George Quidley; 1 lot on Boston Avenue, where Allen Moore now lives. Tax $2.28, cost $1.85, total $4.70.

Andrew Bass; 1 town lot on Boston Avenue adjoining Levi Redden and others. Tax 91c, cost $1.85, total $2.76.

W. L. F. Babb; 1 town lot in Improvement Co. Tax 84c, cost $1.85, total $2.69.

Selby H. Pritchard; 1 lot on Church street adjoining Mrs. Askew and others. Tax $4.28, cost $1.85, total $6.13.

G. S. Boomar; 1 lot on Walnut street. Tax $3.69, cost $1.85, total $5.54.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Caleb Griffin; 8¼ acres in what is known as Mill Pond, adjoining Alfred Gallop and others. Tax $6.08, cost $1.85, total $8.98.

John Gallop; 180 acres of land in what is known as Mill Pond, adjoining the lands of R. H. Morgan and others. Tax $8.44, cost $1.85, total $11.49.

John E. Griffin; 36 acres adjoining J. J. Richardson and others. Tax $1.64, cost $1.85, total $3.49.

James I. Thornton; 10 acres in Mill Pond, near Robert Hinton's. Tax $1.19, cost $1.85, total $3.04.

Newland Lumber Co.; all the property of said Company; Mill, Mill Fixtures and everything appertaining thereto. Tax $25.30, cost $1.85, total $27.15.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Ed. Dailey; 14 acres of land in Providence Township known as the Morgan land. Tax $4.36, cost $1.85, total $6.21.

At the same time and place the following lots in Elizabeth City will be sold for taxes due the Corporation:

C. A. Cartwright; 1 lot on Road street. Tax 1.14, cost 1.85, total $2.99.

Henry Brown; 1 lot on Gaskin street. Tax 95c, cost 1.85, total $2.80.

Miles Bright; 1 lot on Boston Ave. Tax 90c, cost 1.85, total $2.75.

C. B. W. Gorden; 1 lot on Road street. Tax, 1.71; cost, 185; total, 3.56.

G. S. Boomer: 1 lot on Walnut street. Tax, 1.14; cost, 1.85; total, 2.99.

S. H. Pritchard: 1 lot on Church street. Tax, 1.17; cost, 1.85; total, 2.02.

☞ Fuller description given on day of sale.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Sheriff.
April 1st, 1 895.

N.G.Grandy&Co.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

.....AGENTS FOR.....

Woldredge High-Class FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Hughes & Pritchard, Guirkin & Co., bankers, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

SEEDS 12 pkt's Flower 10c. 12 pkt's Vegetable 30c. 6 Dahlias 50c. 16 Gladiolus 30c. All $1. Half 50c. Price List FREE. BEST-CHEAPEST H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

☞ Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, Elizabeth City, N C, and other Financial houses when desired

Established 1861,

Sml, M, Lawder&Son

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish,

SOFT CRABS

TERRAPIN, &C.

125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

S. B. MILLER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH Dealer.

7 FULTON FISH MK'T

NEW YORK,

North Carolina Shad a specialty. Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,

Richmond, Va.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery Trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

Caleb Haley & Co

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of

FRESH FISH

14 FULTON FISH MARKET

New York

Write for Stencils and Stationery

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Remedy for PILES, SUPPOSITORIES, Ointment, Suppository Combination Boxes of Ointment, Suppositories and Pills. Suffering of every nature treated successfully. Operations with the knife or injections for the cure of Piles are painful and seldom a permanent cure results, resulting in death, misery and ruin. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. Send for circular. Money refunded if benefits received. $1 a box, or $5 for six boxes. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Caused by Piles, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, Impure Blood, Etc., positively cured by the great LIVER and STOMACH Remedy, Japanese BLOOD PURIFIER. Round, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children. Sold by druggists, 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

DR. W. W. GRIGGS & SON,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

$1800.00 GIVEN AWAY TO INVENTORS

$150.00 every month given away to any one who is introduced through us for the most meritorious patent discovered each month preceding.

We secure the best patents for our clients, and the object of this offer is to encourage inventors and keep track of their bright ideas. And the same time we wish to impress upon the public the fact that

IT 'S THE SIMPLE, TRIVIAL INVENTIONS THAT YIELD FORTUNES,

such as the "car-window" which can be easily raised and down without breaking the passenger's back, the "fountain pan," "collar-button," "nut-lock," "bottle-stopper," "suspender-hook," and a thousand other little things that many of us daily use, and find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the author. Don't think of something to invent.

IT IS NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice in the "National Recorder," published at Washington, D. C., which is the best newspaper published in America in the interests of inventors. We furnish a year's subscription to this journal, free of cost, to all our clients. We also advertise, free of cost, the inventions sold through us, which wins our $150 prize, and hundreds of thousands of copies of the "National Recorder," containing a sketch of the winner, and a description of his invention, will be scattered throughout the United States among capitalists and manufacturers, thus bringing to their attention the merits of the invention.

All communications regarded strictly confidential. Address

JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO.,
Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,
618 F Street, N. W.,
Box 385. Washington, D. C.
☞ *Reference*—editor of this paper. Write for 50-page pamphlet, FREE.

PRIZES ON PATENTS

HOW TO GET $100.00 AND PERHAPS MAKE A FORTUNE.

We secure patents, and, to induce people to know the value of their bright ideas, give away one hundred dollars the first of every month to the person who submits the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. We will also advertise the winning invention free of charge in the "National Recorder," a weekly newspaper published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States, and is devoted to the interests of inventors.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

The idea of being able to invent something is one that most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Press Claims Company will dispel. It desires to get into the hands of the public the fact that the things which seem so simple and trivial that the average citizen would feel ashamed to bring them to the attention of the Patent Office often prove the most valuable. It is the simple things and small inventions that make the greatest money, and the complicated ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody at some time or another conceives an idea which if patented would be worth a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are generally dismissed without thought. The simple invention of the car-window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the nut-lock, collar-button, nut-lock, "bottle-stopper, suspender-hook, and a thousand other little things that many of us daily use, and find a way of improving; and these simple inventions are the ones that bring largest returns to the author. Don't think of something to invent.

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Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,
618 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Box 385.
P. S. The responsibility of this company may be measured by the fact that its stock is held by about one thousand leading newspapers of the United States.
☞ COMPETITORS MUST MENTION THIS PAPER.

MONEY can be realized on your spare time, either sex, young or old, by any one in their own locality, wherever they live. You can do the work. You are not required to invest capital or risk money. We start you. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. Every one who is industrious can make from 50c to $2.50 per hour and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment and teach you FREE. No one who is willing to work fails to make money rapidly. Write for particulars and information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HATHAWAY BROTHERS,
THE RELIABLE JEWELERS,
Water Street, - Elizabeth City, N. C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

WE ARE BOTH FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

WE DO NOT EMPLOY PRENTICE BOYS AS FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

WE OVERSEE OUR WORK BY DOING IT OURSELVES.

WE CAN AFFORD TO SELL YOU CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

WE DO NOT CHARGE TWO PRICES FOR A WATCH AND THROW IN A CHAIN.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—D. B. Bradford, J. L. Sawyer, J. E. Wood, J. R. Pinner and G. W. Cobb. Clerk, C. C. Allen Treasurer. T. R. Mann. Constable and Collector. Thomas Williams. Attorney, Geo. W. Ward. Street Commissioner, Monroe Bright. Fire Commissioners, Fred. H. Ziegler and Geo. W. Twiddy.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, S. W.; J. Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and T. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; W. S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; W. W. Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council No. 1209. C. E. Kramer, Regent; T. B. Wilson, Vice Regent; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Jr., Collector; N. R. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Guirkin, jr. Guide.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris.

Board of Education: G. W. Ward, S. N. Morgan, J. C. Commander. Superintendent of Public Instruction, William J Griffin.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
J. W. Alperson, jr.	Elliott street,
G. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Hoywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett,	Main street,
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson sr.	Elliott street,
J. C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
E. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street,
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street,
O. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
R. B. Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS:

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridge & Bro.,	Main street,
O. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Inst't.	S. L. Sheep, Prin'l
Select School	I. N. Tillett, "
State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

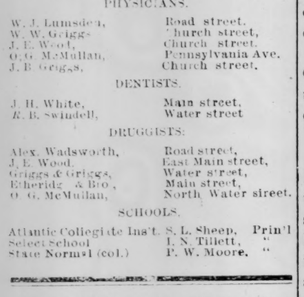
GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

GROVES



TASTELESS
CHILL
TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, April 17, 1895.

☞Irish potatoes growing.

☞Farmers busy planting corn.

☞The early planted peas in bloom.

☞The prospects for a good fruit crop are excellent.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 44 cents; in this market 41½.

☞The active fishing season is nearly over. Most of the Fishermen have done well.

☞President Winston, of the University, will accept our thanks for a copy of the "Alumni Quarterly" of that Institution. We will notice it hereafter.

☞In reply to several inquiries as to who will probaly be the Republican nominee for President, the CAROLINIAN will simply say: "Keep an eye on Allison."

☞We continue to receive letters of inquiry from the North about this section. We hope that Mr. Frank Vaughan's new book will soon be out. It would give the desired information.

☞The Magistrates appointed by the late Legislature ought to qualify at once. Governor Carr is waiting and watching with a lot of Democratic ringsters to fill the vacancies of all who fail or neglect to qualify.

☞The twelfth semi-annual session of the Albemarle Presbytery was held at Newberne last week. Rev. F, H. Johnston, D. D., of this City was the Clerk. He preached a sermon in Hancock street Methodist Church on Thursday night. The next meeting will be held at Greenville on the 2nd of September.

☞It is an old saying that "those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." It applies just now to certain conductors of the Democratic press of this State. They are mad, and in their furious rage are publishing articles that will react against and ultimately destroy them. Republicans and Populists can well afford to treat their abuse with contempt.

☞We publish the Card of the "Health Officer" for two reasons, 1st, because he has personally requested us to do so and 2ndly because we have a comment or two to make. As to "how" the work is to be done will be a matter for consultation with experts and practical business men after it has been legally decided to do it. The imputation that the contents of the creeks are to be thrown out during the hot summer months is without warrant. The authorities upon whom will devolve the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the Act will do nothing rashly or imprudently. There will be no endangering of health. The people may rest easy.

——Since the above was in type "A Citizen" has handed us an article on the subject, which appears in another column.

☞About the cheekiest thing that has come under our notice for a long time, was that of a subscriber who resides in a neighboring town, ordering his paper discontinued, when he was in debt for two years subscription, and not saying a word about its payment. There are some brazen-faced people in the world, and this chap is a fair specimen of them: The sooner people learn that the only honest way to stop a newspaper is to settle up all arrearages to date, the better for them. It is perfectly right and proper for a person to stop his paper if he, for any reason, does not wish to take it longer, and we do not find any fault with him for doing so if he pays the arrearages and stops like a man.

☞The CAROLINIAN is, first and foremost, *an Elizabeth City paper*. For over a quarter of a century it has uniformly, steadfastly and persistently advocated and exerted its influence to promote what it has honestly believed to be for the best interests of the town and people. Especially has it favored and advocated local improvements—those calculated to add to comfort, convenience and neatness and to protect the general health—all matters of vital importance to every town. Gradually needed and substantial work has been accomplished on these lines, and they have been worth ten-fold their cost. The time has come when similar action should be taken in regard to a long neglected improvement—the dredging and cleaning out of Tiber and Poindexter Creeks, and most especially the former which is repulsive to the sight, offensive to the smell and a constant menace to the health of the people. This great work can now be done without imposing any heavy burden upon the tax-payers, and when finished not only will these offensive "eye-sores" in the very heart of our otherwise beautiful City be removed but its sanitary condition will be greatly improved. And in this latter every citizen is interested, as the saving in doctor and druggist bills will more than counterbalance the 10 cent tax on the $100 property valuation provided by the special act.

☞All wealth must be created by human toil.

☞Have you seen those Patent Leather and Tan Shoes at McCabe & Grices?

☞A man may win a woman on "moonshine," but he can't maintain her on it.

☞Mr. Joseph Bright, of Mt. Hermon, died on Monday evening, aged about 77 years.

☞A big lot of Men's light Clothing, actual value $12.50, fine, all wool and well made, will be sold at $5.00 suit at Fowler & Co's until sold out. Call and examine them.

☞It will puzzle posterity to make out why some of our forefathers were given monuments.

☞Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth, and Spring Clothing at Fowler's, and at the right prices to match the times.

☞The latest style in neck wear at McCabe & Grices.

☞It should not be necessary to state that feed imparts flavor to meats. Good meats cannot be made from bad feed.

☞Old Pictures copied and enlarged by Zoeller, on Water street.

☞"Best they ever had taken," is what they say of Zoeller's Photographs

☞The CAROLINIAN holds that every man should be employed, and is entitled to the rewards of his honest labor. But there are too many who seek to
Reap where they have not sown
And gather where they have not strewn

☞Have your old Pictures copied at Zoeller's. Don't give them to an unreliable copying agent.

☞The Federal Court was of short duration this week. Judge Seymour arrived on the "Neuse" yesterday morning, and opened Court. There being no cases for trial no jury was summoned, and after some routine business the Court was adjourned and the Judge and District Attorney left in the evening.

☞McCabe & Grice keep the correct styles of Men's and Boy's Hats. Call and get one for Easter.

☞We have only one life to live here, and it is not a very long life at best. When possible, therefore, we all should have comfortable houses to live in. There are some houses that are neither commodious, conventent nor comfortable, and their owners sometimes have money enough to build better ones.

☞Truckers, you will make no mistake in buying your Potato Barrels of The Jones Manufacturing Company, of this City. They make decidedly the best Truck barrel on the market.

☞We acknowledge the receipt of two pamphlets published by the North Carolina Board of Health, entitled "Suggestions on the Prevention of Tuberculosis as We Know it To-Day," and "Drinking Water in its Relation to Malarial Diseases." They are both instructive and valuable little books and should be widely read. By applying to the Secretary, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh, copies will be sent free to any address.

☞LADIES: At Fowler & Co's you'll find over 200 different styles of ladies fine shoes in black and russet. These shoes are manufacturer's samples, and ladies who wear 3's to 4's should not miss this opportunity of purchasing unusualy good shoes at a low price.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked, What mountain in North America is the highest? It used to be thought that Mount St. Elias was, then that Mount Brown was. Recent explorations, however, have shown that Mount Logan, in Alaska, is the highest, with an altitude of 19,514 feet. Mount Orient, in Mexico, comes second, 18,315 feet high, and Mount St. Elias stands third, 18,015 feet high.

☞Fowler & Co. will take pleasure in showing you their nice line of Silks, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Hamburgs and White Goods. An examination of goods and prices is sufficient to sell them.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:24 and it will set to-night at 6:35.—Mr. Robert Pritchard, a former Elizabeth City boy, but now residing at Norristown, Pa., spent a part of last week visiting relatives at his old home. He gave us a call. His father, Jabez Pritchard, while living, was a friend of ours.—Do not fail to read Salomonsky's new advertisement. It speaks for itself.—Every man is a volume if you know how to read him. —To be happy is of far less consequence to the worshippers of fashion than to appear so.—Mr. J. M. Gray, of Washington, N. C., gave us an entertaining call the other day. He was on his return from a busness trip to his former home at Manteo. Intelligent and well posted, we were glad to meet him.—The Satirist remarks that:

The brand new woman, who surely is here,
May be all right in her self-imposed sphere,
But the same old woman who shrieks at a mouse,
Will continue, as ever, the boss of the house.

—No matter who has the floor, self-conceit will always find a way to speak.—Gov. Carr passed through here Wednesday on his way to visit Capehart's Fishery at Avoca.—Mrs. T. G. Skinner spent a few days here last week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pailin, on Main street. —"I'd make him apologize or fight," said a Water-streeter the other day. "That's the disagreeable part of it. He'll fight without being made to," replied the insulted fellow.—The remains of Mr. Joseph C. Hood, formerly of this place, who died at Norfolk on the 9th inst. were brought here on Wednesday for interment.—The Versifier, under the heading of "An Aquarelle," waggishly writes:

Ah, rare complexion, that she had,
The rose-cheeked dainty daughter;
But when she washed her lovely face,
She left it in the water.

—No matter how much religion you possess, all that counts is what you live.—Mr. W. H. Zoeller, the Water street Photographer, who was married in Hampton, Va., on the 3d inst. to Miss Carrie Harney, returned with his bride on the 10th inst. The CAROLINIAN extends its best wishes.—Some temptations come to the industrious, but all temptations come to the idle.—Major Myers, of Norfolk, spent a couple of days in our city last week.—See Administratrix notice on the estate of the late Charles Guirkin, sr.—"Butter is strong," at least that's what a certain boarder says in his jockular way.—Wheat is still low, but flour is rising when mixed with the due proportion of yeast.—Mr. L. J. Pritchard returned with his bride, Miss Annie Lee Woodward, of Hickory Ground, Va., on Wednesday evening.—The observing Rhymster remarks:

It seems in this life our entire belief
In the fitness of things to evoke,
When a man who thro' life we've considered
"Half cracked" turns out at last to be "broke."

—The Rambler reports building in progress.—Remarked several ladies of the South End in the Reporter's hearing the other day, "If the people residing in other parts of the city were obliged to pass over Tiber Creek on Road or Martin streets and inhale the oppressive oders, especially during the Summer and Fall months, as we are compelled to do going to the post-office and to church, *they would all favor cleaning it out*."—Cupid is said to be a compound of all the virtures and vices.—"When doctors disgree" it is time for the *people* to call in common sense to decide.—The Base Ball Clubs are playing some excellent games.—The CAROLINIAN Paper Cutter arrived on Saturday. We are now better prepared than ever for all kinds of Job Printing.—He who gives a trifle meanly is meaner than the trifle.—The local Poet prudently advises:

While you sing of lovely spring time,
"Winter's come and gone,"
You'd better, as you hum the rhyme,
Keep your flannels on!

—Oats are irregular, certain brands of "wild oats" especially so.—Mr Jas. P. Grandy, of Norfolk, was in the city on Friday.—The question is asked, "Why has the 'Health Officer,' who has just rushed into print, kept silent these long years about the poisoned atmosphere and menance to health caused by the condition of the upper portions of Tiber and Poindexter Creeks during every summer and fall?"—The CAROLINIAN never "straddles" or equivocates. Its position on public questions is always known.—The "ring" gang is getting desperate. They are starting a campaign of misrepeesentation.—Mrs. L. F. Ziegler, of Edenton, was here on a visit last week.—The Cyclone Base Ball Club realized $33, gross, at their Festival on Friday night.—Our young townsman Will Wood, son of Dr. J. E. Wood, has been awarded a medal as the best speaker at the college he is attending. The CAROLINIAN predicts that he will some day be an orator.—Dr. Geo. W. Brooks, of Sunbury, spent the Sabbath on a visit to his mother on South Road street.—The Methodist and Episcopal Churches were beautifully decorated on Easter.—Read the new advertisement of Hathaway Brothers, the "Reliable" Jewelers.—It was too bad, if not "real mean," in the Clerk of the Weather ungallantly ordering a down pour of rain just as the bells were calling the people to the Churches on Sunday preventing many a "lovely" Easter bonnet from being shown and seen.—Mr. A. Huckabee, of Edenton, paid a visit here on Monday. He called and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN.—Next month has no "r" in it, and the oyster is getting ready to laugh.—Says a local Democrat: "I take the CAROLINIAN because it gives the news and I know where to find it."—Mr. C. B. Ladd, of the Gloucester Net & Twine Company, Boston, was here on Monday. He gave us a call, as he always does. He left on the evening train for Edenton.—Don't fail to carefully read the new advertisement of "The Fair.' —Rev. Dr. Johnston returned yesterday from attending the Presbytery at Newbern.—Mr. and Mrs H. C. Rogers left yesterday for their home in Now York.—We are sorry to learn that Miss Mattie Bland is ill at her home on upper Main street.—Mrs G. B. Barnard, of Bridgton, N. J., is visiting her mother Mrs G. B. Thompson, on Pennsylvania Avenue.—On the 14th inst, by M. B. Culpepper, J. P., Mr' Quinton F. Meads was married to Miss Mary E. Eason.—

The Easter hat was rather flat,
The Easter bonnet small.
Not so the bill; and flatter still
The purse that paid it all!

—Remember the Entertainment at the Opera House to-night. Proceeds to pay on balance due on the Episcopal Church Heater. Everybody go.

☞If every farmer in this section could be induced to put the same amount of work and manure on one-third less area this year he would be more than one-third better off at crop gathering time.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

☞The largest stock of Men's Furnishing Goods in the City—perfect fitting and latest styles—at McCabe & Grice's.

☞We sell more Clothing than any other Store in Elizabeth City. We have the largest stock to select from. Call and see us. MCCABE & GRICE.

A WOMAN WHO WILL WORK

WANTED in every county to introduce the Celebrated "Hygea" Waists for all ages. This waist supercedes the corset, and has received the unanimous approval of the leading physicians of America. $3.00 outfit free. Any energetic woman can make from $15 to $50 weekly. Send for circulars and terms. HYGEIA M'F'G CO., 378 Canal st N Y

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Bad Blood
Constipation, Nervous ailments
Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

Spring Gentle Spring,

But don't spring too far. There's no reason for it when you have McCabe & Grice right at your door.

But what we were going to say was that

Spring,
Gentle
Spring

will soon be knocking at our doors and we're fully prepared for the tender maiden. Our store is filled with seasonable goods at prices that will even make SPRING, GENTLE SPRING stare when she arrives at

McGabe & Grice,
Leading Merchants and Hustlers,
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C

THE MILD POWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache....	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague....	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough.....	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker.....	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed..	.25
31	Painful Periods.....	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat..	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.	.25
	EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance...	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Mr. Hugh Cale left again on Saturday on a business visit to Greensboro.

Mrs Emma Jones has returned from Philadelphia, where she went to visit her sick daughter residing there.

Miss Annie M. Goodwin, after spending a few months here, left yesterday for her home in New York city.

The funeral of Mr. Lewis Eason took place at Corner Stone Church on Sunday afternoon, Rev. J. A. Spence officia ting.

At the home of the bride's mother on South Road street last Thursday evening, Mr. Jacob Brothers and Miss Fanny Price were joi ned in the bonds of matrimony.

A large audience witnessed the closing exhibition of the Normal and Industrial School on Friday evening. The Faculty and students are to be congratulated for the efficient manner in which the exercises were rendered.

The Churches were appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens on Sunday. Special services were held at Mt. Lebanon Church. An interesting feature of the eveningprogram was an original Easter poem by Mrs L. A. Brown.

The body of Mrs Hattie F. Newsome, *nee* Lane, attended by Mrs Jennie Overton, sister, and Messrs J. H. Newsome and S. F. Lane, husband and brother respectively, was brought here from Winton on Saturday morning for burial. The funeral, conducted by Rev. A. Faulk, took place at Olive Branch Church on Sunday morning. The deceased was 19 years of age and a bride of only about four months. She was a daughter of our townsman Mr. Whit Lane.

Did you Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence, in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells or are sleepless, nervous, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50cts at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

We've Hewn the Way
TO BETTER MERCHANDISING!

Chips of old fogyism fly right and left. To-day's best is ahead of yesterday's stopping place. Other stores are on the road to betterment, but we're blazing away and the followers don't annoy.

WASH GOODS:

Blossoms, Sprays, bits of Vines, daintily painted on Cream and other light-colored grounds, twice prettier than you'd guess, all new this season, at 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents a yard.

PERCALS:

The handsomest line in town. In stripes and figured, on light or dark ground, 10c, worth 12½ and 16c. Tussah Silks in light and dark stripes. They are very pretty.

NECKWEAR:

Men's All Silk Neck and Four-in-Hands, Bows etc., in New Spring Colors. The patterns are the very best; in both light and medium shades at 25 cents. Men's Four-in Hand Teck, Four-in-Hand DeJoinville Tecks, De Joinville four-in-hands, Reversible four-in-hands, the most perfect ties on the market, in a grand assortment of colors at 50c.

BOY'S CLOTHING:

Its one of the features of our business; its good Clothing too; couldn't be better; and then, it doesn't cost much to clothe the youngsters if you come here. Some jaunty rigs that will make them happy all over, and you happy in the savings. Beautiful washable Sailor Suits with Whistle and Cord. Prices run from 50c to $1. Specials just received a full line of Boys All Wool Suits from $2.50 to $6.00. They are dandies.

MEN'S & YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

The great store grows greater and stronger; no Lag, no Stop. Constantly hammering at the mamoth production of Men's Youths' and Boy's Clothing, made up for the Spring and Summer, has brought to the front the Greatest Gathering of dependable wearables ever spread under one roof in Elizabeth City. Let wisdom place your dollars on the right track, the straight line to economy, and just service leads directly here. The first consideration in buying wearables, like all other merchandise, is quality; after that prices.

R. Salomonsky,
Reliable Advertiser of Facts.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,
(INCORPORATED)
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
——AND——
Building Materia
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,
.....SIDING,.....
CEILING,

Window and Door
FRAMES,

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce
BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address,
KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Is It Bargains you are Looking For?
WELL STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.
OUR NEW SPRING STOCK IS FULL OF THEM.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS A GUARANTEE BY US THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED THE BEST & MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE FAIR,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Shoes &c.
——WATER STREET——
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS AN ASSURANCE BY US THAT YOU'VE RECEIVED THE BEST QUALITY LATEST STYLE, LOWEST PRICE.

We Want Your Trade, we Want it in a way to Hold it.
BY SELLING THE BEST AND DIVIDING PROFITS WE CAN DO IT
If we Merit your Patronage on this basis, Come now and Pick out the Goods
Prices on Everything EXTREMELY LOW.
If it's Bargains You are Looking for, Come At Once to Us.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1,00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La. Cross, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.
Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

OUR NEW
Spring & Summer
stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Millinery &c.
HAS ARRIVED.
New Goods, New Styles and the Lowest Prices. You are respectfully invited to call and look them over.
MOSES WEISEL.

FOWLER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail.
DRY GOODS
AND SHOES
Bottom Prices to All.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT
PENSIONS
Address a letter or postal card to
THE FREE CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, - Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 488. WASHINGTON, D. C.
PENSIONS PROCURED FOR WIDOWS, SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

There are altogether, according to a late census, 113,000,000 women in India.

St. Patrick's.

Two St. Patrick's days in succession—that of 1894 and 1895—have been remarkable for being clear and cloudless. Nevertheless, there were typical wind flurries, and while the old Saint is supposed to have driven out serpents, he has never succeeded in driving out rheumatism and like pains and aches, which hold their own at this time of the year. No, it has been left to another Saint to accomplish this: St. Jacobs Oil, and whenever used for rheumatism it cures promptly. Don't trust the weather, but have a bottle handy all the time.

In Paris the practice of doctoring fruit by coloring is quite common.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Chile proposes to make make the experiment of State management of railways.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for test monials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.

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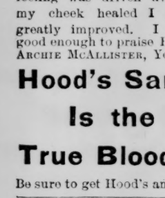

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INCOME TAX DECISION.

New Law Declared Constitutional on All Points Excepting Two.

THE COURT IS EQUALLY DIVIDED.

Tax on Real Estate and Municipal and State Bonds Exempted---No Opinion Given on Main Points and Case Remanded to the Lower Courts---Effect of the Decision on the Revenue---Revised Estimates.

Intense interest was displayed in the result of the income tax suits before the United States Supreme Court at Washington. Chief Justice Fuller read the decision and announced that the Court was evenly divided

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

on the main question, and had no opinion on the law. Therefore the case was remanded to the lower courts. The Chief Justice, however, announced that the Court decided that a tax on rents and also on State and municipal bonds is unconstitutional.

The division of the Court was not publicly announced by Chief Justice Fuller, but it was as follows:

Against the law—Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Field, Gray and Brewer.

For the law—Justices Harlan, Shiras, Brown and White.

Against taxing incomes from rents, six to two.

Against taxing State and municipal bonds, seven to one.

Chief Justice Fuller said that the Court could find no difference between a tax on land itself and a tax on rents or income derived from land. The Court, therefore, was of opinion that a tax on rents or landed investments was a direct tax and unconstitutional.

The Court next decided that the tax was unconstitutional so far as it related to incomes from State, county or municipal bonds.

It was next ruled that the fact that the law was pronounced unconstitutional in these two particulars did not invalidate the law as a whole.

It was announced that in this latter conclusion the Court was equally divided and therefore rendered no opinion. The lower Court having ruled in favor of the law by a divided Court, the law would stand except as to rent and State, county and municipal bonds, and on these two points it was directed that the judgment below be reversed.

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

Synopses of the Conclusions Reached by Justices Field, White and Harlan.

Justice Field had a dissenting opinion which was largely devoted to a review of the provision regarding rents, and was a vigorous denunciation of the principle sought to be established by the Income Tax law, his conclusions being in conformity with those announced by the Chief Justice. He also attacked the law on account of the lack of uniformity, and dwelt upon its exemptions and discriminations, which were, he said, class legislation. He devoted especial attention to the exemptions of savings banks, mutual insurance companies, and building and loan associations. He quoted census figures to show the extent of the operations of these companies, and said that if these facts were not convincing Congress could not be convinced, "though one rise from the dead." He took issue with those who contended that there could be no legitimate limitation upon the power of Congress to impose taxes. He finished by saying: "I am of the opinion that the whole law of 1894 is null and void."

Justice White followed in a second dissenting opinion. He laid stress on the fact that the law does not exempt Judges of United States Courts from the payment of the tax. It was not right, he said, that the Supreme Court should remain silent and make no protest when many United States Judges drawing small salaries would be affected because of the law, and he called attention to the letter once written by Chief Justice Chase to the Treasury officials, protesting against the deduction of an income tax from the salaries of United States Judges.

Justice Harlan read the next and last dissenting opinion. He is of the opinion that "upon principle, as well as under the former decisions of this Court, a tax on gains, profits, and income derived from rents of land, is not a direct tax on land and that the interest on income from bonds is the subject of National taxation. Upon the two questions referred to, and to which alone, so far as the merits are concerned, the opinion of the Chief Justice is directed, I am in entire accord with Mr. Justice White. I say nothing about the questions upon which the Court is equally divided, because in respect to those questions the opinion of the Chief Justice is silent."

Instantly the opinion was made known its effect, was discussed. It means that new suits will be brought in the Courts below to test the constitutionality of these points in the law not decided.

Income Reduced One-Half.

The effect of the Supreme Court decision in the Income Tax law, so far as the Treasury Department officials can determine, will be a reduction of about one-half in the revenue originally estimated as obtainable from that source, thus making the annual revenue to be expected about $\$$4,000,000. The original estimate of $30,000,000 per year was based on the assumption that the law would be held to be constitutional in all its provisions.

Collectors of internal revenue will be notified of the decision and instructed to make whatever corrections may be necessary through the decision in the blank forms furnished them by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No new forms will be issued, and the work of preparation for collection of the tax will proceed without delay.

Explosion in a Coal Shaft.

A terrible explosion has taken place in the Blue Canyon Coal mine near Whatcom, Wash. There were twenty-five or thirty men in the mine at the time of the explosion. Ten dead bodies had been taken out up to the time of the latest dispatch and it was supposed then that the rest of the miners had met death.

Murdered for Two Dollars.

John Stephens, a farmer residing in Marion Township, Noble County, Ohio, murdered his son by striking him on the head with a club. The son refused to give his father $\$$2 upon demand.

Bismarck's Visitors.

Prince Bismarck received in Friedrichsruhe a delegation of teachers representing the higher Prussian schools. In his speech he referred to the influence of women upon the National development, and called this influence an important mark of progress. Fifty years ago, he said, such influence was unknown. Now German mothers fostered the National feeling among the children in their earliest years.

Furs are Dearer.

Furs advanced 10@12½ per cent. in the London sales, which go far toward shaping prices in this country. The gains noted refer to American 'possom and bear with general firmness in other varieties.

Liability of Hospitals.

In a case where the plaintiff claimed damages for alleged maltreatment in the Waterbury Hospital, the Supreme Court of Connecticut has sustained the plea of the defence that the hospital was not liable, as the treatment was made without charge and the attending physicians had no fees.

A New Explosive.

The President of the Nobel Company, makers of explosives, announced at the general meeting in Vienna, Austria, the discovery and successful production of a blasting explosive which is not affected by firedamp and can be used with safety in the most dangerous mines.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

15

MILK AND CREAM.

Supplies were plentiful the past week and the market ruled somewhat slow. The average price received for the platform surplus was $\$$1.15 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,351,768
Condensed milk, gals			12,370
Cream, gals			23,769

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	12	@	17
State—Fancy	—	@	18½
Seconds to firsts	13	@	17½
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	15
Western Dairy	8	@	15
Factory, fresh	7½	@	12

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	9¼	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, large	2	@	6
Part skims, small	3	@	7½
Full skims	1	@	1¾

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	12½	@	12¾
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	13
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	12½
Duck eggs	28	@	31
Goose eggs	65	@	70

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 75
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	2 12½
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	2 15
Red kidney, 1894, choice	2 00	@	2 10
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 75	@	1 80
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	—
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Oranges, Cal., ₱ box	3 25	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 00
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Baldwin	3 25	@	3 75
Russet	2 50	@	3 25
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt	20	@	35

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	10
1894, common to fair	4½	@	7
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	10
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Oat	35	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	40	@	45

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb	35	@	45
Capons, Phila	18	@	27
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks ₱ lb	14	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
State, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	7 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	60
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale	50	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ 100 roots	5 00	@	10 00
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Peas, Florida, ₱ crate	4 00	@	4 50
Tomatoes, Southern, ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 50
Spinach	1 00	@	2 00
Carrots	50	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	—	@	4 10
Spring Patents	3 60	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	—
May	—	@	60¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	36¾	@	36¾
Track, White	36½	@	40
Malt—Western	70	@	74
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	64
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 50
Clover	8 50	@	10 25
Lard—City steam	—	@	6¾

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	10½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5	@	9
Country dressed	4½	@	7½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 40	@	5 65
Dressed	5½	@	8

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

A Decrease of Five Points in the Average of Winter Wheat.

The April report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April 81.4, as against 86.7 last year. It was 77.4 in 1893, 81.1 in 1892 and 96.9 for the year 1891.

The average for rye is 87. The averages of wheat for the principal States are:

New York, 92; Pennsylvania, 92; Kentucky, 86; Ohio, 86; Michigan, 67; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 89; Kansas, 53; Nebraska, 45; California, 94.

Generally the past winter has been hard on wheat. The fall of 1894 was a dry one and not favorable in many States, either to germination or to the maintenance of the vitality of the plant. The spring has also been droughty over extensive areas. Much good, however, has been produced by the rains in the latter part of March, particularly in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Moderate rains also fell in Nebraska and South Dakota. It is reported, however, that the soil was so dry and had suffered so long from drought that it will require much heavier rains to produce any permanent effect.

Children Killed by Lightning.

Willie Bradley, aged twelve years, and Sadie Stinger, aged eleven years, went out to pick dandelions in West Philadelphia, Penn. Not returning to their homes, a searching party was organized to find them. The bodies of the children were found in an open field at Fifty-fourth street and Springfield avenue. They had been struck by lightning during a storm, and both were instantly killed.

The Rebellion in Colombia Suppressed

Official cable advices from the Colombian Government announce the complete subjection of the rebellion and the restoration of a normal condition of peace in all the departments of the confederation.

Prominent People.

Count Von Waldersee is the coming man in Germany.

Prince Hugo, the Duke of Sora, has become a priest after studying theology for two years.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who was supposed to be bankrupt, left an estate valued at $\$$500,000.

Between March 31 and April 2 Bismarck received 8390 telegrams, 50,000 letters and 120,000 postal cards.

Prince Massimo declares that his family is the oldest in Europe. He is a direct descendant of Quintus Fabius Maximus.

Dr. Thomas M. Drown, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected President of the Lehigh University.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, is annoyed to find that some people pronounce his name as though it were spelled Hogue. He wants it understood that he is just plain Hogg.

Since the death of his wife, Allen G. Thurman, who used to be known as the "Old Roman," lives the life of a recluse at his home in Columbus, Ohio. He reads all night and sleeps all day. He is eighty-two years of age.

The patent of nobility of the Brancaccios dates from the year 900. The family has had two saints and seventeen cardinals. Princess Brancaccio, formerly Miss Field, of New York, is lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Italy.

The Shah of Persia starts next month for his tour of Europe. The European notabilities, remembering his former visit, look forward to this one with anything but pleasureable anticipations. They would like to be away from home, if they could.

M. Jules Verne, though in his seventy-ninth year, works for five or six hours a day. He is now engaged upon a story for 1897, but he has five manuscripts ready for the printers.

S. R. Crockett, the "Stickit Minister," has now an assured income of $\$$25,000 a year at writing. Only recently he occupied a pulpit in a Scotch village church on a salary of $\$$1200.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is said to have received more offers of marriage than any other woman now living. Among her disappointed suitors was the Duke d'Aumale.

HIGH OFFICIALS INDICTED

The Extraordinary Grand Jury's Findings in New York City.

THE OLD PARK BOARD ACCUSED.

End of the Jury's Labors---It Recommends That Further Inquiry Be Made Into All City Departments---The Charges Against Supt. Byrnes Dismissed---A Police Captain on the List.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which began an investigation of the New York City Police Department on January 7, finished its work, when it made a final report to Justice Ingraham and handed in its last batch of indictments. No presentment accompanied the final report, but the foreman of the jury stated that other departments of the city government ought to be investigated, in view of testimony which had been presented.

Four indictments were handed in and on those indictments appear the names of eight men. It later developed that the indictments contained charges against the following:

In the first indictment, charges against George C. Clausen, Abraham B. Tappen and Nathan Straus, the former Park Commissioners, accusing them of the technical offence of misappropriating public money; in the second indictment, charges against Thomas J. Brady, the former Superintendent of Buildings, accusing him of receiving a piano as a bribe; in the third indictment, charges against Police Captain Killilea and a policeman who formerly was his ward man in the Thirty-second Precinct, accusing them of bribery; in the fourth indictment, charges against two other policemen, accusing them of bribery.

The Grand Jury dismissed a charge which had been made against Police Superintendent Byrnes by Dr. Parkhurst's Society, based on the testimony of Dr. Newton Whitehead, whose testimony before the Lexow Committee showed that he was mixed up in many cases of malpractice.

Charges against former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan and Detectives Jacob, McManus and Lang were also dismissed.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

Two Buildings Wrecked and Several Persons Killed in New Orleans.

At half-past 2 o'clock a. m. an explosion of gunpowder occurred in a grocery belonging to Charles Salathe, corner of Ursuline and Decatur streets, New Orleans, La., completely demolishing the building and the neighboring saloon, known as the Fishermen's Exchange, and instantly killing five and seriously wounding eight persons. There were several persons also missing. The killed are: Charles Salathe, owner of the grocery; Mrs. Charles Salathe, his wife; Charles Salathe, Jr., his child; Felix Regand, barkeeper; James Edwards, employed in the French Market.

Salathe's grocery and ship supply store was opposite the French Market. The exchange next door was the headquarters of the fishermen in Louisiana. Salathe always kept a small stock of powder on hand. It is thought from the effect of the explosion that he must have had a larger supply than was supposed.

The explosion is thought to have been accidental, although Salathe's nephew attributes it to Italians, with whom his uncle, he says, was on bad terms. The market opposite was well filled when the explosion came. The next instant the two buildings fell in complete collapse. Then followed a few shrieks, and although other minor explosions followed and the ruins soon blazed up in flames, some of the lookers-on rushed into the ruins and began digging at the place whence the cries came. They soon succeeded in rescuing Lilly and Edward Salathe who, although precipitated from an upper story where they were sleeping, and buried deep under the debris, were alive and merely scratched. L. Boulet, who was boarding at the Fishermen's Exchange, was similarly rescued, and by noon the bodies of five dead persons had been taken from the ruins.

KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECKS.

Four Lives Lost in an Ohio Accident, and Four in One in Illinois.

A railroad wreck took place at Whigville, Ohio, on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railway. A coach on the westbound passenger train was derailed just before reaching a trestle which spans a small stream. The structure is built on a curve, and the coach, after running along the ties until almost across it, dragged the engine from the rails, and the trestle went down. The engineer and fireman both remained at their posts. The former was instantly killed, and the latter injured seriously. The killed are: Engineer Eli Lucas, of Zanesville, Ohio; Henry Brown, of Brownsville, and Mrs. Nathan Young and infant daughter, who were moving to Zanesville from Summerfield. The fireman, Jesse Johns, unmarried, was seriously hurt. Nathan Young, husband of the woman who was killed, had his foot badly mashed.

Four tramps were killed and fourteen others badly injured in a freight wreck on the Chicago and Alton road near Alton, Ill. The wreck was caused by a broken truck. It is said that seventy-five tramps were stealing a ride on the train. When taken out four of them were dead and a number injured.

STANDS FOR HER RIGHTS.

France Demands a Plain Statement of England's Claims in the Upper Nile.

M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke in the Senate at Paris concerning Sir Edward Grey's statement in the British House of Commons. The debate in the Commons as to the British and Egyptian sphere of influence in Africa, he said, had astonished him. France opposed decidedly the pretensions of the Royal Niger Company, which aimed to monopolize trade in a vast region.

As to the Upper Nile region, France demanded that England state her claims explicitly. France would reserve her decision and liberty of action pending England's reply. It was advisable to abstain from imprudent statements. France would maintain her plain rights.

Price of Coke Advanced.

The H. C. Frick Company, of Pennsylvania, which voluntarily advanced the wages of its coke workers, has advanced the selling price of coke in like proportion.

WOMEN WIN IN UTAH.

The Constitutional Convention Adopts Female Suffrage, 75 to 15.

The question of female suffrage was finally disposed of in the Utah Constitutional Convention at Salt Lake. By a vote of 52 to 42 the Convention refused to submit the matter in a separate article to voters, and the clause adopting suffrage as a part of the Constitution was adopted, 75 to 15. A mass meeting of Gentiles was held during the afternoon protesting against suffrage, and a resolution of disapproval was sent to the Convention.

Italy Offers to Mediate.

Italy has offered its good offices to bring about a settlement of the differences between Venezuela and France and Belgium growing out of the expulsion by the Crespo Government of the diplomatic representatives of these latter countries.

Planting Wheat in Dust.

Farmers throughout the great wheat belt of the Middle Northwest are planting that crop amid clouds of dust, due to the general drought of last fall, the light snowfall of the past winter, and the absence of spring rains. This state of things, which bodes ill for the coming crop, may well account for the advancing tendency of prices.

Smallest Woman in the World.

Miss Isabella Pinder, of Spanish Wells, in the Bahama Islands, is in Key West, Fla., with her mother. Miss Pinder is probably the smallest woman in the world. She is thirty-five years of age, and just thirty-six inches in height. The little woman is a cousin of General Abraham Sawyer, of Key West, who is considered the smallest man in the country, he being more than thirty years old, forty-one inches high, and weighing fifty-five pounds.

Meat Getting Dearer.

It is expected that the price of meats will advance considerably on account of the scarcity of cattle and a corner in the Western market.

CLAIMANTS FOR MILLIONS.

Facts About the Minch and Metzinger Estates in Holland.

Before the Metzinger and Minch "heirs" waste any more time and money in prosecuting their claims to certain enormous estates said to be situated in Holland, we desire, says the New York Times, to direct their attention to something. The Metzinger "heirs" believe they are very soon to obtain possession of their estate of $\$$240,000,000. The Cleveland Leader says:

"The fortune is located in Holland, and is waiting the perfecting of the international legal requirements, and final proofs of the heirs, to be surrendered to the American claimants. It is estimated at $\$$240,000,000. It is in charge of trustees, under the direct supervision of the Holland Government, which exercises over the trust such control as the German Empire exercises over the historical Guelph fund."

This is very good, continues the Times. The property has grown to $\$$240,000,000, we are told, from a fortune of $\$$55,000,000 left by one Theobald Metzinger, who died a bachelor in 1740. The leading "heirs" (there are about 200 in all) appear to be a bank officer in Pittsburg and his brother, who is connected with a Pittsburg gas company. The latter says:

"We shall lay the subject before the Department of State at Washington, and have the Secretary make official representation of our rights to the Holland Government. Senator Quay and Congressman John Dalzell will be retained as our legal representatives."

The Minch estate is only $\$$50,000,000. Three brothers came to this country from Holland "about 140 years ago." Two of them were drowned soon after their arrival, and the other settled in the town of Catskill, N. Y. The descendants of his two daughters now claim the estate of his father which has been "neglected" for a hundred years, more or less. There are two groups of heirs, one led by a resident of Jersey City and the other by a Brooklyn policeman. Claimants are to be found in Hoboken, Newburg and Binghamton. We are assured by one of our esteemed contemporaries that a lawyer of this city brought back "from Europe, in 1879, documents showing" that "the Government of Holland had admitted the validity of the claims" of these "heirs."

The Metzinger and Minch claimants should read a report sent to the State Department a few years ago by our Minister to The Hague, Mr. Bell. It is this to which we direct their attention, and if they shall induce Senator Quay and Congressman Dalzell to call upon Mr. Gresham in their interest, we presume that the Secretary will lay the report before these influential gentlemen.

Other claimants had been inquiring about other mythical properties and their frequent appeals had led the Minister to make an investigation, Mr. Bell was convinced, he wrote, that systematic fraud was being practiced upon Americans "by scheming sharpers who make a living by keeping alive and warm the excitement about the existence of unclaimed estates in Holland for American heirs." He had applied to the Government for information, and he set forth as follows the result of this action:

"It appears from the reply of the Foreign Office that the legislation of this country (Holland) has effectually and finally disposed of all such claims, even if inherently just, which were not presented and proved before the Commission of Liquidation established in 1852. There has, since 1852, been no such thing in Holland as an unclaimed estate originating prior to 1852."

In another part of the same report he described the law of 1852, which provided for the escheating of all unclaimed estates within a specific time, and thus repeated the foregoing assertion:

"The law has effectually and finally disposed of all unclaimed funds and estates in this country originating prior to March, 1852. There has, therefore, since 1852, been no such thing in Holland as an unclaimed estate originating prior to that date."

We advise the Metzinger and Minch "heirs" to become familiar with this document. They can save time and money by examining it. We presume they can procure a copy from the State Department if they ask for it.

FOUGHT AT BAY IN A BARN.

A Murderer Kills a Policeman and Wounds Another and Two Colored Men.

Brit Glenn, commonly known as "Kid Charley," a colored gambler and desperado, fought for his life in a barn in an encounter with the police at Jacksonville, Fla. As a result two men are dead and three wounded, one of them mortally.

The killed are: Napoleon Stucks, a colored porter employed in Ricker's saloon, shot in the throat and his neck broken; Edward Minor, policeman, shot through the heart.

The wounded are: Jim Clemons, a colored man commonly known as "Rag Jim;" shot in right thigh, artery severed; James Minor, Lieutenant of Police; shot in the right ankle, wound slight. Colored bootblack, name unknown; shot in the right thigh, wound slight.

Stucks was the first man killed by Glenn, and it was while resisting arrest that he killed Policeman Minor and wounded the others. Stucks was killed in the "Rabbit Foot" saloon, a notorious drive.

SHOT DOWN AT THE CHURCH DOOR

At Wichita, Kan., Walter Scott Kills His Wife and Himself.

Walter Scott shot and killed his wife in the entrance of the Christian Church at noon at Wichita, Kan., and then placed the pistol in his mouth and fired a bullet into his brain. Both died instantly. Scott was twenty-one years old and his wife nineteen.

The shooting took place just as the worshipers were leaving the church, and was witnessed by a large number of people.

Scott and his wife were married two years ago, but the young man's dissipated habits caused his wife to leave him. Recently Scott decided to reform, and attended religious service.

After the congregation was dismissed and the people were leaving the edifice, the murderer and suicide met his wife, who was accompanied by her father. He pleaded with her to return to him, but Mrs. Scott declined to accede to his wishes. Immediately following this declaration Scott drew his revolver and fired.

SCHEME TO SAVE MILLIONS.

It is to Utilize the Water Power Above Meeker's Island for the Twin Cities.

Thomas Lowry, President of the Twin City Transit Company, and Charles A. Pillsbury, the big miller, have evolved a scheme which, they claim, will save St. Paul and Minneapolis millions of dollars. It is, in a word, to utilize the water power above Meeker's Island.

The energy of the Falls of St. Anthony which grind the wheat for the millions of inhabitants of this and other countries, is 24,000 horse power, and it is estimated that the present scheme of damming the river a short distance below the present falls, at least within a mile of them, will give fully 10,000 horse power, a power almost half as great as the maximum energy of St. Anthony and sufficient to operate the street car lines of both cities, the mills and factories, wheat and building elevators—in fact, sufficient to supplant steam wherever used, and place a lamp on every street crossing in either city, and all at half the present cost.

Ex-Confederates Honor the G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler and staff, of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with the department encampment of the Grand Army covering Georgia and South Carolina, were given a public reception at Atlanta, Ga., by the Mayor of the city and the Confederate Veterans' Association.

General Clement A. Evans, State Commander of the Confederates, made the welcoming address, abounding in expressions of fraternity.

We Make the Best Armor Plate.

Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance, says that America is ahead of all other countries in the art of making armor plate.

Pawnbrokers Fooled.

Denver (Col.) pawnbrokers have been caught $\$$40,000 worth on California crystal treated with acid to make them sparkle like diamonds. It is said there is a big gang working several large cities with this scheme.

Thirty Russians Killed.

A despatch from Nishni-Novgorod, Russia, says that a half built hotel collapsed there. Thirty workingmen were carried down with the walls and killed. Sixteen of the dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. The Government architect, who had charge of the work, shot himself dead with a revolver.

Killed Three in a Fit of Anger.

Four young white men, Lawrence Reynolds, J. E. Preston and "Bud" and "Sid" Preacher, become angered at the jeering remarks of a crowd of colored people as they were returning to Houston, Texas, from a day's hunt, and opened fire with their rifles, killing two colored men and one colored woman. Several shots were fired on both sides, but none of the white men was seriously hurt.

A Belgian Love Market.

A singular and ancient custom takes place the first Thursday in December every year in the little Belgian city of Arton. This is the celebrated St. Nicholas festival, and its counterpart is probably impossible to find in any country.

Peasants, male and female, enter the city in the early morning, all dressed in their holiday dress and all bent on being married. The young men and women march up and down on the market place, and as soon as a young peasant sees the girl for whom he has a liking he invites her to one of the many cabarets or cafes that surround the market, and here the agreement and conditions for the marriage are talked over.

The young peasant is always attended by an important personage, called "the spokesman." This man enjoys the confidence of both parties; he knows the qualifications of every young peasant and how much of a marriage portion each girl is provided with. It is he who does the talking for both parties, and if an agreement is entered into and a wedding is the result he receives a certain part of the wedding portion, a new high hat and a pair of boots.

As soon as a couple are engaged, which must be done before the festival is over, the custom is for a beau to purchase some oranges and candy for his girl, and she presents her intended with a pipe and a package of tobacco.

The origin of this marriage festival is lost in obscurity, but it is faithfully observed by the people of this province year after year.—Washington Star.

Feeding Sweet Potatoes to Mules.

Mr. W. G. Hinson, of James Island, S. C., has been writing to the newspapers in reference to his experiments in feeding his horses and mules with sweet potatoes. There are two other farmers in the same neighborhood who are utilizing their potatoes in the same way. These gentlemen are not doing it from necessity, but as a matter of farm economy, and are well pleased with the experiment. According to the estimate of Colonel T. W. Woodward, of Fairfield, it takes three bushels of potatoes to equal in nutriment one bushel of corn, but even if it took four the cost of feeding on the potatoes would be far less. It is well known that a dry summer is very favorable to potatoes, and just the opposite for corn, and this fact ought to induce every farmer to plant them more largely.—New Orleans Picayune.

"Father of American Watchmaking."

The late Aaron Dennison, who has been styled "the father of American watchmaking," was a man of an unusually sweet spirit. He was interested in his work not merely for its own sake, but for the benefits resulting to his fellow-man. Often he worked late into the night, so late that his loving wife would go and beg him to "wait until to-morrow." One night she said to him: "Are you not going to bed at all? What are you doing?" And he turned and slowly answered: "I am trying to make it possible for every poor man to have a watch"—a result which he very nearly accomplished.—New York Independent.

Russia's Famous Red Staircase.

The Red Staircase, of Moscow, is very ancient and very memorable in the history of Russia. It was on the Red Staircase that Ivan IV., surnamed the Terrible, stood when he received the celebrated letter from Kurbski, his traitor General, who wrote from a safe place of refuge, sending a message of defiance by his servant.—Courier-Journal.

UNCLE BOB'S SUNDAY TALK.

A DISCOURSE ON A TYPEWRITER--MACHINE, NOT OPERATOR, WHICH FINDS FAVOR.

Improvements Lighten Labor---His Speed on the New Remington No. 6 About One-third Greater Than on the Old No. 2.

I changed typewriters last week, and am so pleased with the new machine that I cannot help writing about it. Any one who makes "copy" or has much correspondence to do will understand my pleasure when I say that I can do about one-third more work in the same time on the new machine than I could on the old one. It is still a Remington, however, the new No. 6 Remington having displaced my old No. 2, which has done me such good service. The new Remington is certainly a wonderful improvement on anything in the way of writing machines that I have ever tried. The improvements tend toward greater ease of operation, and simplicity as well as durability of the machine. The cylinder is so placed that the objectionable variation in the alignment, which is sometimes noticed when doing heavy manifolding, is no longer observed, and this improvement is also said to tend toward a greater permanence of the alignment of the machine when doing ordinary writing—something which is easy to believe if one thinks about it for a moment. The handles at each end of the cylinder are also a great convenience, and the ease with which the cylinder can be turned backward or forward without lifting any pawls or other gimcracks is a